THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

THIS DAY the Durga Puja holidays have commenced. Much as the people were gratified by the announcement that the holidays would not be interfered with this year, the subsequent intelligence that from next year the great vacation would be cut down to four days has filled the native community with great disappointment and grief. The cup of joy incidental to this season has been filled with gall by the arbitrary order of the Government of India in the Financial Department. We do hope that Lord Lytton will reconsider his orders, and restore the [illegible]ion which as has been justly remarked by Sir Steuart Bayley, is looked upon as a great "public privilege."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has approved and confirmed the recognition of Ahmed Khan as Nawab of Janjira.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE ARMY Sanitary Commission have noted on the Report of the Madras Municipality of 1877-78. Their observations are directed to the Sanitary condition of the city of Madras and the measures required for its improvement. The Commission urge that no permanent improvement in the public health can be expected until Madras is drained, and its water-supply improved, and that, meanwhile, the greatest practical amount of cleanliness should be obtained in all streets, lanes, compounds, back premises, and houses, by hand cleansing without regard to cost; bearing in mind that street filth is far less prejudicial to health than that which lies concealed in and around houses.—*Ditto.*

AFTER A further consideration of the circumstances of his case, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special personal allowance of £100 a year to Mr. Talboys Wheeler in addition to the pension and gratuity already awarded to him.—*Ditto.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has informed the Government of India that the results of the experimental treatment of leprosy by Gurjun oil, made in Norway, have been reported as not satisfactory.—*Ditto.*

THE ANNUAL Report of the Government cinchona plantation in British Sikkim, and of the Government Quinologist for 1878-79, together with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal thereon have been submitted to the Secretary of State. The year was, on the whole, unfavorable to the extension of cultivation, and only 120¾ acres were added to the plantations. The annually increasing demand for the locally manufactured febrifuge is considered a satisfactory feature in the report. Its success as a therapeutic seems now to be firmly established, and the sale has reached a quantity sufficient to cover the whole cost of the plantations including interest on their capital outlay.—*Ditto.*

IN REPLYING to a letter from the Government of India, regarding a proposed alteration of the constitution of the Local Boards at Calcutta and Bombay for the examination of masters, Mates and Engineers of vessels of the Mercantile Marine, the Secretary of State has forwarded a letter from the Board of Trade from which it appears that the Board would not object to the application to India of the English system of holding frequent examinations by an efficient local Examiner (the questions being issued from head quarters), the papers to be sent for confirmation to a central chief Examiner, and a principal Examiner, visiting the different parts from time to time to inspect and report on the manner in which examinations are conducted.—*Ditto.*

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

THIS IS the first day of the great Puja. The enthusiasm prevailing on this occasion throughout the country shows that the hold this ancient festival has upon the national feeling has not relaxed. The annual alms-giving of our neighbour Babu Taruck-nath Poramanic has commenced to-day.

FROM THE POST-OFFICE Annual Report we note that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year exceeded that of the previous year by 39,640,000. The number of post-cards delivered was 9,208,400. The number of book packets and circulars was 7,775,900 and the number of newspapers 2,337,300. The year's work shows an average of 45 per cent. per head of the population. The East Central District Office, London, averages for a day's work, 1,000,000 letters. The largest number of letters, &c., received by any one company or firm daily is about 3,000.

THE LATE M. LOUIS FAVRE, whose name will ever be remembered in connection with the St. Gothard tunnel, is another remarkable instance of a self-made man. He was the son of a carpenter, received his education at a primary school, and commenced life with a capital of four pounds sterling. By perseverance and energy he soon obtained a prominent position among the large contractors of France and Switzerland. His wonderful industry, his great power of organization, a clear perception of engineering difficulties and a mastery of his resources resulted in his amassing a large fortune, which enabled him to undertake the execution of the St. Gothard tunnel, his tender being £480,000 less than that of his chief competitor.

M. DE LESSEP'S latest project is to cut the Isthmus of Corinth in order to permit French and Italian vessels to reach Constantinople and the Black Sea without doubling stormy Cape Matupan, at the extremity of the Morea; and the expense is put at £720,000. In Austria the project to tunnel the Arlberg is shortly to be brought before the Riechstag. It is suggested to pierce the mountain at a height of 5,281 feet above the sea level and to make the tunnel 10,270 metres long.

THE TUSK of ivory sent by Cetewayo into the British camp as a peace-offering, is 7ft. in length, and about half a yard in circumference at the girth.

PEACE has been re-established throughout Zululand, with the exception of one district in the north-west, where British troops are now operating. The arrangements for the future settlement of the country, and its division among a number of native chiefs, under the supervision of British Residents, are being rapidly advanced. Cetewayo is to be kept as a State prisoner at Cape-town until Her Majesty has signified her pleasure as to his future disposal.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

THIS IS the second day of the Puja. The interest of this day centres in the Sundhi Puja, which however took place at about dawn of the following day. Such is the devotion of religious Hindus that they fasted for nearly thirty-two hours, that is to say till the Navami Puja was concluded.

THE MAIL brings the sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Lionel Lawson: Mr. G. A. Sala thus writes in the *Illustrated London News* of 27th ultimo:—"Mr. Lionel Lawson, one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, died at his residence in Brookstreet, Hanover Square, on Saturday morning last. The suddenness of his death must be the cause of infinite distress to his numerous and affectionate kindred; while it has shocked a host of friends. As Mr. Yates has remarked in a graceful paragraph in the *World*, Mr. Lionel Lawson will be missed in many and various circles in London, in Paris and in Brighton. In metropolitan society his death will cause a distinct and mournful void." Mr. Lawson was a great patron of the drama, sole possessor of the freehold of the Gaiety Theatre and Restaurant in the Strand, and half-proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. He was known to possess great wealth, and had among a considerable circle of friends a large share of popularity.

MR. NACODA MAHOMED ALI ROGAY, the well-known citizen of Bombay, has given five thousand rupees to the Mahomedan College at Alyghur, founded a few years ago by the Hon. Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur. By his munificent gift Mr. Nacoda has set an example, which we should be glad to see followed by other members of the Mussulman community.

DR. KENEALY, M. P., and Mr. Guildford Onslow visited the Tichborne claimant in Portsea convict prison with the object of prevailing upon him to consent to become a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Nottingham. After some pressing it is said that he acquiesced, and it was arranged that, if duly requisitioned, Mr. Onslow would contest that borough as his colleague, both coming forward upon an independent platform. Dr. Kenealy entertained no doubt as to the favourable result of the election, and believed that if returned the Claimant could insist upon his privileges as a member to be allowed to attend the sittings of Parliament. A clever idea this.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS in the United Kingdom now musters 507 members, ranging from the Prince of Wales, who sits as Duke of Cornwall, to the Junior Baron Charles Bowyer, Lord Norton. The roll includes 4 Royal Dukes, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 19 Marquises, 134 Earls, 32 Viscounts, 24 Bishops and 262 Barons, some of the Peers, however, being numbered twice by reason of their differen offices.

THE LAST anniversary of the death of Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism, was celebrated by a special service at the Positivist Chapel Holborn. Dr. Congreve delivered an address in which he maintained that positivism was essentially religion, because it inculcated religious culture apart from morality or right action. It appealed, not to the intellect but to the heart and feelings, and it was pre-eminently the religion of women because it was based on tenderness and sympathy.

THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

THIS IS the Navumi day or the third day of the Puja. The rush of visitors to Puja houses this day is the greatest. The joys of the season reach the climax this night.

CARDINAL MANNING while addressing an audience of 4,000 people in the League-hall, Liverpool, on the influence of women, thus spoke of drunkenness:

"He (Cardinal Manning) described it as the sin of the Christian world, saying that among the Africans and the people of the East drunkenness only came in when we brought it. During all the time he spent abroad, in France, or Italy, or Rome, he never saw a drunken woman, though here and there a drunken man, but very few. When Frenchmen and Italians came over to England they often, for the first time, saw men and women drunk in the streets. Towards the conclusion of his remarks, he condemned the employment of married women outside their own households, saying that when a woman married she entered into a solemn contract for life that she would give her time to her husband, her home, and her children; and if she did not do so, it destroyed the whole domestic life."

In India Dr. Manning's *beau ideal* of domestic life is fully realized.

A GRANT of Rs. 72 lakhs has already been sanctioned—from what funds is not stated—by the Government of India towards the construction of the Sukkur Dadur Railway and the tramway up the Bolan or somehow round to Quetta. The work is expected to be completed by the end of March next. The Governor General "relies on the wise and energetic action" of Sir Richard Temple in carrying out this great piece of Military Engineering.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

The appointment of Colonel W. C. Justice to an Indian Staff post is another flagrant instance of that annexation of Indian revenues that is going on for the benefit of class interests and patronage favourites at home. Is there no Indian authority who will make an open courageous protest against this growing abuse? It is tolerably well known that Sir Richard Temple and his civil colleagues did to their honour, effectually protest against the recent encroachment of Indian medical service rights at Poona: but being secret the protest lost much of its moral value.

ACCORDING TO the *Turkistan Gazette* whole communities of the Mussulman inhabitants of East Turkistan have revolted against the new Chinese military authorities, whose cruel oppression they could no longer bear. One Chinese garrison of 500 men had been massacred by the Moslem populace of Kotan on the 23rd May last. The inhabitants of Yarkand and Kashgar shortly after sent a message to Hakim Khan Tora inviting him to free them from the dominion of the Chinese, and promising to rise in open rebellion. The Chinese authorities are said to have sent an army of 2,500 men which was to have been met by the Kotanis, who had armed themselves to a man, and had seventeen pieces of artillery with them. It will be thus seen that the Musalman element in East Turkistan, in spite of overwhelming military defeat by the legions directed from Pekin and bitter persecution subsequently, has not been crushed out.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS in Madras, so bold and persevering, now threatens to compete with China in

semitransparent pottery work. To this effect they are experimenting with clay imported from Utacamund and Madura The School entertains 30 young women in the drawing and 76 boys in the painting and pottery departments. We wish it success ; we commend the example to *our* School of Arts.

THE DELHI GAZETTE cuts up the so-called "Progress Report" of Forest Administration in Ajmere. Our contemporary writes with unmitigated disgust of the petty tyranny exercised by small forest officers and the 'bribe-taking' sepoy on the poor famine-stricken. Those unfortunate people are suddenly overtaken by Forest Laws, the least offence against which is visited by fines very heavy to them but which make up but a beggarly sum in the aggregate. One of these ignorant villagers, who knew nothing of the new-fangled forest regulation, was required to pay a fine of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 for grazing his cattle in "the forest reserves." The demand is preposterous on the face of it ; and, after all their vigilance the amiable officers do not seem to have succeeded in netting more than Rs. 67 from the delinquents !

FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS THE VIJAYA DAY or the last day of the Puja. It is called the Lucky Day. Every merchant and trader must do some business on this day. Even European merchants observe this day. They make both purchases and sales on this day.

THE IMMERSION CEREMONY was observed this day. Great inconvenience was experienced by the public, who resorted to Jagannath Ghat, for this purpose which was covered all over with building materials Is it nobody's duty to look after these obstructions ?

WE OFFER our respectful and sincere condolence to Raja Rajendra Mullick Bahadur on the death of his third son, Kumar Grindra Mullick. The young man was in the prime of life and was gifted with great intelligence, an active mind and exceedingly amiable manners. He had a taste for science and utilized his opportunities by making scientific experiments. One of these was a new white paint for walls he had invented. His premature death is a loss to the country.

AN AMERICAN PAPER states that the drink bill of the United States, according to official statistics. Is 700,000,000 dols, annually ; that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, with a population smaller by six millions, is £153,000,000, equal to 750,000,000 dols. Now 700,000,000 dols, annually, with compound interest at six per cent. for twenty years will amount to more than twenty-five thousand millions of dollars, while the entire valuation of real and personal estate—everything—is less than thirty thousand millions, so that the people actually consume in strong drink nearly the entire property of the nation in every period of twenty years.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE hears that the Shah of Persia has allotted the sum of one million francs towards the establishment of a military college at Teheran. Colonel Scoboleff, it is said, will be the President of this College.

MR. F. R. COCKERELL'S resignation of his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council is notified in the *Gazette of India*. Mr. Cockerell we hear may return to India.

SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING notice has been published officially :—"In special recognition of the conspicuous gallantry of those native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who fell in defence of the British Mission at Cabul, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that the pensions to be conferred on their widows and heirs shall be double in amount those ordinarily provided by regulation."

A MISS ADDISCOTT has been sentenced in England to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for neglect of the children in a Home for Friendless Girls, whereby bodily injury was caused to several of those under her charge. The Judge in passing sentence expressed his regret that all institutions, in which children are taken care of, are not under Government supervision.

THE *Times of India* hears that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a medical college at Kurrachee.

WE TAKE the following from *Native Opinion* :

A most revolting case of ill-treatment and an attempt at murder reported by the *Dnyan Prakash* of Monday last must arouse the attention of the public to the state of things prevailing in and round about Poona. A Brahmin goes to a village ifamed Kotrud near Poona and while returning is waylaid by two persons, who take him to a well, and after being stripped on every thing, he is thrown into it. His cries attract the attention of the neighbouring villagers who take him out and give him in the custody of the Patel of Kotrud. Among the persons assembled in the *chavdi* the Brahmin recognises the persons who throw him into the well, but the Patel takes the Brahmin for a lunatic, keeps him in custody the whole night and makes him over to the authorities in Poona the next day. It is said that the Police are unable to find out the culprits. This if true is romance in real life. But what of the Poona Police ? What is the Government about ?

We say *ditto*.

A CURIOUS case of murder has just been tried by the Magistrate of Kooshtea. The murderer is a victim to a disease, which causes him endless torment, and the only expedient that presented itself to his fevered imagination, as a means of freeing himself from his malady, was to murder his wife, and be hung. This he did and immediately gave himself up to the Magistrate, affirming his reason, and expressing his wish to be hung.

ACCORDING to the *Indu-Prokash*, the widow-marriage movement in Bombay is not just now in a very flourishing condition. The Widow Marriage Association, we are told, has not issued any report for five years, and widows wishing to re-marry know not whose shelter to seek and whose sympathy to invoke. The *Indu-Prokash* suggests that the Association "should start a fund for the purpose of establishing a Widows' Asylum, where young widows, wishing to re-marry, may be placed, and also educated so as to be agreeable companions to their husbands in life. If this idea were carried out, and if such widows were educated well enough, we are sure the number of men wishing to marry them would increase and the cause would thus prosper."

MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

BABUS Kanyelal Seal and Nundolal Mullick of this city have been travelling in Bombay and Madras. The local papers notice handsome donations made by Babu Kanyelal Seal in aid of local charities. The Babu also gave a contribution in aid of the Monghyr Charitable Society.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Hindusthan* has been wrecked off Madras which is about thirty miles to the south of Madras. She came to grief during the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon and unless she has jammed herself or broken from the force of the shock there may be hopes of getting her off yet. At any rate a good portion of her cargo may be saved. The statue of Raja Kalikrishen Bahadur is on board this steamer. We hope it will be saved.

A COMPANY is to be started at Shanghai, which is to have the name of "the Telephone Exchange Company." The object of this Company is to connect the hongs by means of telephone wires, which will lead to a central "Exchange." Should one hong wish to communicate with another, the operator in charge will simply have to connect the wire to the locality where the person who wishes to use it is.

DURING 1878-79 private individuals expended the sum of Rs. 1,70,958 on works of public utility in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE announces that the departure of the English mail from Bombay under the new contract has been fixed for Saturday throughout the year. This will make Wednesday the mail day in Calcutta.

WE LEARN from a telegram from Rangoon that an embassy to the Viceroy, headed by the Myounghla Woondook, was to have left Mandalay on the 23rd instant.

ON THE 13th instant the Maharaja of Bhikaner paid a visit of condolence to the widow and adopted son of the late Abhir Chand Rai Bahadur, an honor unprecedented in the annals of Bhikaner. On the following day Kastur Chand (the deceased banker's heir) went to the palace on invitation, when the Maharaja took off his mourning dress of white replacing it with one of golden *kinkhab* with golden turban and girdle, adorned him with ear-rings and a double necklet of pearls, and presented him with a *Sunnud*, conferring on him the title of Rai, and freeing his goods for ever from toll in the town of Bhikaner. He was then given a silver mace and *chupprass*, also an elephant on which he was placed, and escorted home preceded by a band of music.

TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman* :

Magisterial vagaries seem to be the order of the day in the North-Western Provinces. The latest case that has been brought to our notice occurred recently at Kanhpur. It appears that a native shopkeeper in the city erected a straw *tattie* in front of his shop, in contravention of the Municipal bye-laws on the subject. The Joint-Magistrate happened to be riding past that way one morning, and his attention having been drawn to what had been done, he ordered the shopkeeper to take the tattie down, and rode on. Presently he returned by the same road, and, finding that his order had not been obeyed, he there and then fined the man in a sum of Rs. 50, and, recovering the fine immediately, galloped away. The shopkeeper filed a petition in the Allahabad High Court praying for a revision of the Joint-Magistrate's proceedings. Mr. Justice Straight could not bring himself to place implicit reliance on the man's statement, and directed him to file an affidavit. This was done, and the Judge's doubts soon gave place to unbounded astonishment, when the Joint [redacted] practically admitted all that was charged against [redacted] attempted to justify his conduct by an explanation which, fortunately, his Lordship could not understand. He had, he said, held a summary proceeding under Section 223 of the Criminal Procedure Code ; no summons was issued to the defendant, for there was no necessity to issue one as the man was already in presence of "the Court ;" no evidence was recorded for there was no necessity for it, as the defendant was convicted on his own admission, and further "the Court" had the evidence of its own eyes that there had been an infraction of the law. The case had been duly entered in the records of his Court but whether it was recorded some hours after the conviction of the offender, or whether the Magistrate generally combines business with pleasure and carries with him his register and ink-horn while out for a morning ride, or did so intuitively on this particular occasion, did not transpire. Certain it is, however, that "the Court," after recovering the fine, deposited it in its waistcoat pocket and galloped away. It is perhaps needless to add that the proceedings of "the Courts" were quashed, the conviction and sentence set aside, and the fine remitted.

SOME of the leaders of the "Salvation Army" in South Wales have been sent to jail on a charge of obstructing the highways with their processions ; they say the prosecutions are instigated by the publicans, and they are determined not to be put down. There is great excitement in the community against their assailants.

A DUEL was fought lately between Mr. Charles Simon, son of Mr. Jules Simon, and M. Carniere, a lawyer. The combatants exchanged two shots, neither of which took effect. So the barbarous custom of duelling still flourishes in France.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS hears that Mrs. Amanda Smith, a colored woman very widely and favorably known in America and England for her rich Christian experience, her power in song, and her eloquence as a public speaker for Christ, will make India a visit during the cold season.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS state that the National Board of Health have been investigating the origin of the fever at Memphis, and the manner in which the germs have been introduced. It is the opinion of the medical man, who has been conducting this inquiry, that the germs were imported direct from the West Indies, that they passed the New Orleans quarantine, and arrived in Memphis in June.

IT IS STATED that the first notice given at St. Petersburg of the death of General Lazareff was the reproduction in the Russian papers of the telegram published in the London *Daily News*. Strange that Russia got this important news through an English paper.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

GENERAL TURGUKASOFF, who was appointed to succeed the late General Lazareff in the command of the Russian Expedition beyond the Caspian, is reported to be an energetic and able military leader. During the Russo-Turkish war he commanded a Corps in Asia Minor. Previous to his present appointment he was General of the Division of Grenadiers of the Caucasus. He distinguished himself during the Turkish war, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, and received the third class of the Order of St. George. He is about 60 years of age, is an Armenian by birth, and has been already 42 years in the Russian Army.—*Press Commissioner.*

IN THE spring of the year, the Deb Raja of Bhootan retired voluntarily from his office, and was succeeded by one of his principal officers of state, a Jungpen, by name Zangloo. This officer was once Soobah of Buxa years ago, and was Jungpen for 5 years before succeeding to the Guddee. Before being Jungpen to the Deb Raja he was Jungpen to the Dhurm Raja in Bhutan. Deb Raja is the real Governor of the Country, the Dhurma Raja confining himself to spiritual matters.) His age is about 50 years, and he is a nephew to one of the former Deb Rajas. The word Jungpen is translated as *Burra Dewan* of the *Deb Raja*, and he is one of the Council of permanent Ministers. His name as new Deb Raja is Shujeh Jain.—*Ditto.*

THE TIMES OF INDIA is informed, on what our contemporary calls apparently good authority, that a new five percent. loan will be shortly issued. A loan perhaps is inevitable but we doubt whether interest at 5 per cent will be offered.

THE FOLLOWING statement of military traffic through Lahore to Jhelum and Mooltan, which we take from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, may interest the reader:

The movements in connection with present campaign commenced about the 10th September, and up to the 21st instant there have been forwarded to Jhelum, in round numbers, 14.000 troops and followers, 9,000 horses, ponies and mules, 3,000 camels, 15,000 horned cattle, 1,7000 carts, 11 000 maunds baggage and ammunition, 14,000 tons commissariat, and miscellaneous stores. In addition, 8,500 tons of rails and materials.

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40,000 sleepers have been despatched to Sukker, for the Dadur line. The total traffic required about 8,000 vehicles, or at the rate of 266 wagons or eight special trains daily.

A SPECIAL telegram has reached the *Bombay Gazette*, to the effect that Lord Salisbury has declared that a frontier of mountain ranges is no protection for India, unless England owns the crests and one side of those mountains.

THE Government of India, in answer to Sir T. Madhava Rao's representations, that the penalties of death or transportation for life provided by the Penal Code for the crime of infanticide are too severe, and that in most cases seven years imprisonment would suffice, have laid it down that any relaxation of the provisions of the Code in the direction suggested is undesirable, "as indicating a diminution on the part of Government of that regard for human life which the rulers of races, many of which are just emerging from barbarism, should, above all things, seek to maintain and extend."

THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING extract from a letter from Mr. J. P. Hazard, Rhode Island, to our esteemed townsman, Babu Pearychand Mitter, will doubtless interest the reader:

"I presume, that when you shall have examined into the "Jugglery" of the east that you will perceive that Jugglers are *generally* "spiritual mediums" and that the "mango" is a spiritual manifestation, as is also the music that is produced through trumpets applied only to the neck of the apparent performer.

I feel pretty sure that the production of the Mango and Fig trees, that is so common in India, is simply a transposition of twigs that are cut by spirits from trees in the neighbourhood and stuck in the pot when we find it under the jugglers' cloth, just as one "flower medium" here produces a basket of Roses and other flowers besides Cats, Rabbits, Pigeons and Canary birds in their midst. All this is done in five minutes, they are strewn down from the ceiling upon the table at which we are sitting and I have seen a *basket* of them on table at a time. All as fresh as possible, and dumb wit just as I found the Jugglers mango trees. I am inclined to think, also that your Indian Jugglers do, sometimes, at least, actually cause the tree to *grow* in the Pot. In one case a tree was produced under *test* conditions the Juggler not being allowed to handle the covering &c. &c. at all nor to be within 10 or 12 feet of it.

I have lately witnessed some very remarkable materializations here having walked out into a garden with a materialized friend of mine—a lady. We walked together (and two other gentlemen with us) some 700 feet on a gravel walk by moonlight.

I presume however that this is nothing to what your Jugglers do in India. I have an idea that in your rural districts among the simple-minded humble classes materialization of spirits of the dead, are common every day occurrences much as Fairies 300 years ago in Great Britain and other portions of Europe."

WE HAVE received the following from our Krishnaghur correspondent:

Examples of liberality on the part of zemindars are said like every other moral example to be contagious, and I therefore make no apology in describing to you, as briefly as possible, what your esteemed townsman Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, and his brother Babu Shama Churn Law, have done to help their ryots in their zemindaries in my native District of Nuddea. In the Sudder Sub-division of Krishnaghur as well as in that of Chooadanga these gentlemen possess an eight anna share of Pargunah *Duffur Pottah*, the other half being in the possession of Babu Brindabun Chunder Sircar, of Kishengung, wherein, in more than 16 villages, the Calcutta zemindars have not only ordered suspension of the collection of rents from the ryots, in consequence of the disaster caused by the recent floods here, but they have advanced to them, on tuccavi principles, to the value of Rs. 2000 such as wheat, pulse, and other rubbie crops, for the purpose of sowing on the alluvial land. Their agent Babu Atal Behari Pal has set himself to the task in right earnest and it is to be hoped, that these liberal examples of Calcutta zemindars will be followed by their brethern in the Muffusil.

While on this subject I must not omit mentioning another notable example of feminine liberality on the part of Maharani Ramakally, widow of the late Maharaja Srish Chandra Roy Bahadoor, of Nuddea. Like other Hindoo women she likes to do her charitable deeds in disguise and all this is the more creditable to her as she devotes all her private funds to purely philanthropic works, regardless of her own comforts and convenience. Up to date, she has spent more than 15000 rupees for the benefit of the public. Impossible as it is to mention in detail all the items of her expenditure on this account, I would remain content with mentioning only a few of them. For the restoration of the B. A. Classes of the Krishnaghur College, she has subscribed Rs 1000; to the Bengal and Madras famine funds she contributed Rs 300 and 100 respectively; on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress by our gracious Queen she distributed rice and cloth to the value of Rs. 1000, while for the erection of the Moorugatcha school-house she gave Rs. 500. Of late she had built two bathing ghats at an enormous cost for the benefit of the Krishnaghur public. Maharani Ramakally is the grand-mother of the present minor Raj Coomar of Nuddea and of the well-known Deputy Magistrate, Babu Shyamadhub Roy, of Krishnaghur.

THE INDU PRAKASH thus announces the arrival of our distinguished countryman, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, at Bombay, who is accompanied by Babu Shama Churn Law:

Dr. Rajendra Lal Mittra, the great and reputed Orientalist and antiquarian of Bengal, is in Bombay and has put up on the Cumballa Hill. The learned Doctor ought to be given a public reception by the Native community of this place. He is known as a very able and humorous public speaker and he should, we think, be afforded an opportunity to deliver a lecture here before he leaves us. It is a good sign of the times that the leaders of the Native community of Bengal have begun to visit Bombay.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR thus writes about the Indian Press Commissionership:

"The system is a bad one. When carefully worked, it amounts to a censorship of the Press; under which its vitality soon declines and when carelessly worked, as it usually is, it is a mere surplusage. The Government repression only embitters the Native Editors, who learn to write between the lines in a way Parisian journalists would admire and closes a most valuable source of information, "educated" journalism of this kind never revealing public feeling. On the other hand Government never gives any information to the Press, European or Native worth having; and when by chance it explains itself provokes every Editor into criticism. The old haughty system under which newspapers said what they pleased and Government did what it pleased was infinitely preferable; but the present Governors of India are as unable to bear criticism as Positivist to bear ridicule. One of the first acts of Lord Lytton's successor should be to show a little confidence in himself and the people by knocking all this clumsy machinery borrowed from the second Empire on the head."

FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

OUR BANDA Correspondent writes the following under date the 9th instant:

Fever I am very sorry to say is very prevalent here this year but fortunately it is of a mild form. In the City in the Regiment, and in the villages around scarcely a house can be found the inmates of which are not suffering from this scourge. The complaint of "Bara Bokhar, Bara Bokhar," is heard every where and any where and at any hour and moment, our good, gracious, kindhearted and energetic District Magistrate Mr. M. A McCanaghey is distributing quinine pills and cinchona powders in large quantities in the villages and to the poor city people.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Nabigunge, Sylhet, dated the 11th instant:

A grand Sobha for Roma Bai's reception took place here on Thursday last the 9th Instant. Nearly all the zemindars, independent men and officials of this station were present, besides respectable visitors from other stations of this district. Tickets for admission were issued to subscribers and respectable visitors, and a tumultuous crowd was thereby avoided. The Sobha was a complete success.

Roma Bai played her part capitally before an audience of more than four hundred gentlemen—reading out of memory, in charming voice, the chapter on "Kangsa Badh" from Sreematbhagbut and explaining the same in pure Hindi: answering three "*Samisyas*" put in beautiful slokas in Sanscrit composed then and there; she lectured on "Female Chastity in beautiful Hindi.

Among the audience were several learned Pundits who were previously invited. One of them read out at the latter stage of the meeting an address in Sanscrit, and the Sova broke after a speech in Bengalee from Babu Wopendra Chunder Ghose, the Munsif who ably filled the chair. At the conclusion of his speech he read out some verses in Sanscrit which he had himself composed respecting the lady and he had the gratification of the said verses being highly noticed by her, in her subsequent answer in Hindoostanee

In closing the Shobha Wopendra Babu gave her on behalf of the Reception Committee Rs. 125 in silver besides a muslin piece and pair of beautiful gold Mudpooree Bangles which being then put on her wrists by her brother looked charming on her fair hands.

Babu Wopendrachunder Ghose, the local Munsif, invited Roma Bai to the station, and promoted the meeting, and shewed great attention to the learned lady. We regret we cannot give the Sanscrit verses composed by the Babu. The verses are highly spoken of.

THE LAST supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* contains several important Resolutions on administration reports, which we propose to notice at leisure.

THE TRIAL of Wasudeo Bulwant has commenced at Puna. Several witnesses have been examined and the accused has been committed to the sessions. For the present the charge of dacoity only is being enquired into. It is stated that political charges will be preferred hereafter.

THE WILL of the late Prince Imperial has been proved under £60,000, and that of Sir Rowland Hill under £50,000.

PRIVATE telegrams received in town yesterday state that Messrs. Rothschild have bought up the entire allotment of Council drafts, and silver had advanced to 53¾. This speaks well for the future, and must be a boon to the Finance Minister.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman* it is calculated that the stoppage of business in Calcutta for twelve days during the Durga Puja vacation represents a check in commerce of three crores of rupees. Does this mean absolute negation? Will not this traffic find its usual course after the vacation?

SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

WE HAIL with pleasure the return of Mr. Robert Turnbull, the amiable and popular Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation. His visit to Europe has greatly benefited his health. He looks ten years younger. The return of Mr. Turnbull will be an accession of strength to the Corporation and to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW thus concludes a short notice of the last meeting of the Science Association, Calcutta:

The Eastern Presidency is far ahead of her two sisters especially in matters scientific. The Science Association of Calcutta is doing much good in this respect by way of encouragement to deserving devotees of science. Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, the pioneer of practical education in those parts, distributed some scholarships, medals and bookprizes to the successful students last week. The Science Association of Calcutta preaches a powerful sermon to the self-engrossed apathetic citizens of Bombay.

HINDU INSTITUTIONS have received triumphs in unknown quarters. The *kirtan* and processions accompanied with it are cherished institutions of this land. Both the *kirtan* and procession have been adopted by the Brahmos and they have lately been adopted by Native Christians. The *kirtan* songs are sung by them at home, and the other day a *kirtan* procession composed of hundreds of well educated and decently clad native Christians, and headed by the venerable K. M. Banerjea, Rev. Kali Churn Banerjea and other pastors, passed through the town. Some hundred Native Christians we are told, had also a regular *prem sek voj* or love feast on *kolapat* at the classic house of the late Rev. Dr. Duff. Come improvement on the car of time!

WE TAKE from the October number of the *Journal* of the National Indian Association the following items of intelligence:

Mr. K. J. Badshah (Bombay) has passed his Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service, and stood fifth in the list of the candidates selected in 1877. He gained two prizes of £50 each, one for political economy, the other for Bengali. Mr. Badshah is assigned to the Bengal Presidency.

Mr. Ali Akbar (Bombay) has passed at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Surrey.

Mr. Syed Ali, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, Mr. M. Mullick and Mr. W. C. Ghose, barristers-at-law, left for India in the middle of last month.

WE ARE requested to mention that during the month of October 1879 thirty-three thousand nine hundred and eleven persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 28,415 males and 4537 females, and of Europeans 646 males and 313 females. The daily average of visitors was 1304.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following European telegrams of the fortnight:

London October 18th.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a deputation yesterday, at Manchester of the Chamber of Commerce, condemned the Indian Import Duties on cotton goods. He counselled patience though urging the Chamber not to abandon their righteous demand for the total abolition, which he believed would ultimately be successful. At a Conservative meeting at Manchester last night Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he said that the appointment of a Minister of Commerce was seriously occupying the attention of Government, though he believed Chambers of Commerce were more effective. He recommended that the repeal of the Indian Cotton duties should be continually urged, and he felt no doubt that they would ultimately be successful. With reference to Afghan affairs he justified the policy which the Government had pursued and said that the main principle was defence and not dominion. He defended the acquisition of Cyprus which was a barrier to Russian aggression in south eastern Europe. The Balkans were not occupied by the Turks because no fears are entertained of Russian aggression in that quarter. His lordship said the occupation of Novibazar by the Austrian precluded the passage of the Danube and the Balkans by the Russians, and that the best hope of European stability rested in Austrian independence at strengh. If the rumours of an Austro-German alliance are true, they will be hailed with joy by all who value peace.

20th.—The *Delhi Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Peshawar stating that the Governor of Jelalabad reports that the Russian troops have occupied Nerva (query Merve) after a severe engagement.

21st.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Simla that the Russians operating in Turkistan have been severely repulsed and retired to the Caspian shore.

23rd.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that General Kaufmann has started for Central Asia to resume military operations. Obituary—Lieutenant General Milne. Consols 97¾.

Constantinople, October 24th.—A new Turkish ministry has been formed as follows—Grand Vizier Said Effendi; Minister of Commerce, Cadri Pasha, Finance Edid Pasha; Foreign Affairs Sawas Pasha, Interior, Mahmoud Nedim; Justice Djeodet Pasha; President of the Council of State, Aarifi Pasha; Director of Reforms, Safvet Pasha.

Berlin, October 23rd.—The treaty of alliance between Austria and Germany was signed on the 15th instant. The Emperor of Germany was reluctant to conclude the treaty but Prince Bismarck threatened to resign unless he consented.

Cairo, October 18th.—The difficulty which has existed between Egypt and Abyssinia has been arranged, King John having renounced claim to Massowa.

London, October 24th.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, which states that Russia contemplates despatching two military expeditions next spring, one under General Kaufmann, consisting of 35,000 men from Turkistan, and another from the Caucasus, both expedition to converge on Afghanistan and assist the tribes against the English.

25th.—In a speech made by Lord Hartington at Manchester yesterday, he said it was impossible to maintain the treaty of Gandamak, and that the abdication of Yakub Khan precluded our placing a British Envoy at Kabul without sufficient protection. He declared Lord Salisbury's foreign policy to be immoral and welcomed the conclusion of an alliance between Austria and Germany as being a more effectual restraint upon Russia. His Lordship said that the policy of the Liberal party was to respect the international obligations of England, who should combine with other Powers to secure the maintenance of peace, oppose aggression, and protect the weak.

27th.—A great liberal demonstration has been held at Manchester at which Mr. Bright made a speech vehemently denouncing the foreign policy of the Government.

28th.—Rumours are current of an offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Servia and Montenegro in consequence of menacing attitude of the Albanianes. Advices from Constantinople state that Midhat Pacha has withdrawn his resignation. The Postmaster-General has constituted the departure of the English mails from Bombay every Saturday throughout the year.

30th.—The *Daily News'* telegram from St. Petersburgh, stating that the Russians contemplated despatching two military expeditions next spring to assist the Afghan tribes against the English proves to be untrue. Parliament is further prorogued until December 19th.

29th.—The Marchioness of Lorne has arrived in England from Canada.

29th.—In a speech by Mr. Fawcett at Hackney, he said that the principal questions Government would have to deal with for the next few years would be those relating to India and Ireland He admitted that reversal of the Afghan policy was inexpedien even if possible, but added that we must not advance an inch further in Afghanistan than was absolutely necessary. England ought to bear the charges of our new frontier policy, since

India was incapable of bearing them. He emphatically deprecated any compromise with the home rule party.

St. Petersburg October 28th.—Thirty thousand Russian troops have been ordered to proceed to Central Asia. Advices have been received that the Russians attacked the Tekkes at Avasi, near Krasnovodsk, on 22nd October, killing 62 and capturing 100. The women and children fled at the sight of the Russians. A new revolutionary journal entitled the *Will of the People* has appeared in St. Petersburg.

New York, October 28th.—General Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, made a speech here yesterday in which he denounced the demagogic doctrine current concerning the silver question. The only solution was to put silver enough into the dollar to equalize it with the gold dollar. It was found impossible to circulate the present dollar because people wanted honest money.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1878-79. 2. Archæological notes on ancient Sculpturings on Rocks in Kumaon, India, similar to those found on monoliths and rocks in Europe, with other papers. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac. 3, The Civil Justice Report of British Burma for 1878. 4. Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad assigned districts for 1878-79. 5. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1878-79. 6. The Stepping-Stone to Physics and Physical Geography containing copious notes on all technicalities arranged in alphabetical order for the use of students, preparing for the Matriculation Examination. Madras. 7. Rough notes on the Snake Symbol in India by J. H. Rivett-Carnac. 8. Pre-historic Remains in Central India. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac. 9. Description of some Stone carvings, collected in a tour through the Doab from Cawnpore to Mainpuri. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac. From the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for July, 1879. 10. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 106, October 1879. 11. The Students' Vade-mecum, Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 5. 12 Purasar Sanhita with a translation. By Juggo. mohun Turkalankar. 13 Paricharica, a Bengal monthly. Vol. II. No. 6. 14. Narirachit Kabya; By a Hindu Lady.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE above the receipt of Parasara Sanhita translated by Pundit Juggomohun Turkalunkar and published by Babu Kadernath Banerjea The Bengali translation is well done. Purasara is a great authority on Hindu law for this iron age.

WE ARE glad to learn that the *Bamabodhini Putrika* is to be revived.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 7th Nov. at 4½ P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 8th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Bisulphide of Carbon and Phosphorous.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XXI.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—HOME CHARGES.

WE return to the question of Home Military Charges.

A gross error pervades the debits to India on account of expenses for various military educational institutions. These consist of (1) a staff of Officers for maintaining discipline, (2) of Professors one for each subject, for education (3) of assistant professors, (4) of non-commissioned officers, who are integral parts of the force for the defence of the United Kingdom. The 1st and 2nd are charges which would be incurred even if India were not under British military occupation, and the 4th is an expense which is fairly debitable to the Imperial Exchequer. Respecting the 3rd it may be left to a great and rich Government like that of England to decide whether such a trifle should be debited, (not the whole, but a fraction representing India's share) to India. Other illustrations could be added of the manner in which India has been debited with amounts, on account of effective services, that are not properly recoverable from her, because the War Office has set aside that provision of the law which shields India from any and every charge which is clearly not an extra expense incurred actually and directly on account of British troops in India:—but it may suffice to pass on to the expenditure for non-effective services. Respecting this expenditure it appears that a sum of £60,000 a year was paid until 1860, for the pensions of British troops in India; that from 1861 until 1866, this was superseded by a capitation rate of 3*l* 10*s*. for each effective officer and soldier in India, at which rate £1,368,750 was paid for the years from 1861-62 to 1866-67, and that very large payments since the expiration in 1866 of the law, which empowered the levy of the capitation rate, have been made without the authority of any law. From that time until 1876-77, there was paid the sum of £3,156,000 without the sanction of any law, and without any proof that the pension charge entailed to the end of each of the years from 1867 to 1876, by the British force serving in India, amounted to anything like that sum. That amount is the capitation value of India's share in the stipends of pensioners, who have been thrown off to pension since 1866. But there are various reasons why this mode of payment should cease.

Firstly, the magnitude of the payments under this system is presumptive evidence of some serious inaccuracy. When Col. Sir Alexander Tulloch's Committee, in 1859, reported on the alleged insufficiency of the payment of £60,000 a year, for the pensions of British forces in India, they committed various errors, such as in assuming, for their capitalisation of values of pensions, a rate of interest too low, an expectation of life too high, a number of yearly transfers to the pension list too great and the like. Then again, they over-estimated the charge for Full Pay and for wound pensions, on like erroneous data. Notwithstanding these serious errors, which perforce was exaggerated when the over-estimated yearly charge was capitalized. the Committee brought out £200,000 a year as a sufficient payment for pensions for a force of 30,000 men. In that excessive proportion with a British force in India of 63,000 men the yearly charge would be £420,000, whereas in 1876-77 it was £368,330, and the estimate for 1877-78 provides for £550,000, exclusive, in each year, of 100,000*l*. in the capitalised value of pension of soldiers transferred from the Indian to the British army. It is evident that, if the exaggerations in the Tulloch Committee's estimate were to be struck out, the charge according to such amended estimate would be very much less than the sums that are now being paid. One or two of the errors of the Tulloch Committee have been avoided in the present method for the capitalization of pensions; but other errors, such as too high an expectation of life, on the pension list, too incautious an admission that India should pay in the proportion which the Indian service bears to the total service of the pensioner, and the like, appear to have been perpetuated, and a new error appears to have been committed; for whereas the Half Pay List consists partly of a reserve of officers for the Staff, and partly of officers for whom, when one is brought on Half Pay, another is transferred to Full Pay, India has apparently been required to bear the charge for Half Pay in proportion to the Indian service of the officers, though for the two classes of Half Pay officers just mentioned, no extra expense whatever is entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the employment of a British force in India.

Secondly, the payment of each year's pensions, as they accrue due, is preferable to a lump payment of the capitalized value of each pension, at the time of the Pensioner's transfer to the Pension List. For even if the *data* upon which each pension is capitalized were correct, this mode of payment would not be expedient, because it relieves the tax-payers of the future at the expense of present tax-payers, and it does so, in disregard of the consideration that apart from this gratuitous sacrifice of present interests, the future tax-payers will benefit from a diminished charge for pension. For, under the present system of short service, the number of transfers to pension, and to full rates of pension, must fall off considerably; and as this relief will tell in the next ten years or thereabout, there is thus double reason, why, in the present day the Government should not pay what seems to be some 12 to 14 years pension, in advance, for each new pensioner, as the capitalized value of his pension.

Thirdly, the capitalization of the value of each pension is beset with error for, 1stly, the correctness of the *data* for estimating the duration of life on the pension list can hardly be admitted. The Tulloch Committee, for example, adopted *data* which gave a longer expectation of life for those who had served in the tropics than for those who had not, and the *data* in other respects, were palpably inaccurate, 2ndly, the rate of interest should be the Indian rate, because by the capitalisation the English Government avoids the risk of yearly Indian payments which is represented by the excess of the Indian over the English rate of interest, 3rdly, the liability of India for each pension in the proportion of the Indian to the total service of the pensioner has been too hastily assumed. Under the last mentioned assumption, and with the system of relief of British regiments every ten or twelve years, India becomes liable for a part of the stipend of every pensioner thrown off from every regiment in the British army, in and out of India though the strength of the British force in India is about one-third of the total strength of the British army. It stands to reason that if the one-third force were always in India, and the other two-thirds of the British Army always at Home or in the colonies, the charge to the Imperial Exchequer for the two-thirds would be more than double the charge to India for the other third, by reason of the greater mortality in India, which diminishes the number of pensioners, and the greater invaliding in India, which, if it increases the number of pensioners on low stipends, causes a corresponding reduction of the number on large stipends; and this advantage to India would continue further, on the pension list, where those who have served in the tropics have presumably a shorter duration of life than those who have not. These advantages, in lesser charge to India, and much greater proportionate charge to England, would have resulted, if the one-third of the British Army which is kept in India were always in this country, and the other two-thirds were always elsewhere. The fact of the other two-thirds of the British Army being passed through a tour of service in India, ought not to lighten the pension charge to the English Exchequer, at the expense of the Indian; but this is really what happens, when India is made to bear a share of the stipend of every soldier who is pensioned from the British Army, here and elsewhere, in the proportion of his Indian to his total service.

If the rule of proportion of Indian to total service be followed in future, at least some compensation for the palpable disadvantage to India, for this reckoning, should be allowed in the form of an abatement. For example, out of the total of each soldier's pension, two pence a day might be taken off as an Imperial charge, and the remainder might thus be debited in the proportion of Indian to total service. But a yet further abatement should be allowed. Under the rules for the army reserve, every member of the Reserve who is not an enrolled pensioner, is allowed three or four pence a day, in the Reserve; this is tantamount to an admission that the enrolled pensioner's service in the Reserve is worth three or four pence a day, and there should be an abatement of this sum, also from the stipend, before dividing the rest of the charge for each pensioner between England and India. Again, there is the additional fact that British poor sates are relieved to the extent of every pension that is paid to a British soldier; on this consideration India's liability for a share of the pension of every soldier who may have served, for any time, in India should not be strained. India, therefore, may well ask of Parliament; 1st, that the payment of the capital value of each pension should cease, and that payments of the pensions actually due in each year should be substituted; 2nd, that if India is to share in the pension of every soldier of every regiment in the British Army in the proportion of his Indian to his total service liberal abatements from the gross stipend should be made in the manner above indicated, before assessing India's share of liability for only the remainder of

the pension in the proportion of the Indian to the total service of the pensioner.

It would, however, be a far more satisfactory course for India, when taking over a regiment from the British establisment, were to take over its non-effective as well as its effective charges, for the period only, of the service of the Regiment on the Indian establishment; that is to say, if a regiment arrived in 1877 all the pensioners, that at any former period were thrown off from that regiment and are still living would be brought on the Indian establishment and similarly all the pensioners, that may have been brought on with the relieved corps would be thrown off the Indian establishment. For this adjustment it would be necessary to reopen the account of past capitalised payments, from 1861 and to allow India credit for the interval from 1861 to 1866, for the strength of force in excess of 30,000 men in respect of which excess, the full constant number of pensioners, with a full proportion of Indian service could not have been completed in that interval. Even if the allowance on this were wrongly made with some leaning towards England, still the charge to India on account of pensions from 1861 regulated on this principle would fall short of the very large sums, which have been paid by India up to 1876-77, without sanction of any law for those payments from 1866. The several millions sterling which are spent in England, out of Indian revenues for pay and pensions of European military, and civil officers and soldiers, benefit the revenue and the resources of England, apart from the relief which the Imperial Exchequer derives from a portion of the disbursements; this consideration should secure for India a generous treatment in the appraisement of her liabilities for payments to the Imperial Exchequer, and an absolute exemption from every charge which is not clearly shown to be a *bona fide* extra expense, in England, on account of British troops serving in India.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WE thank the *Pioneer* for publishing *in extenso* the official papers relating to the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service. These papers clear up many important points which were left in obscurity by the Rules in the absence of explanatory remarks. It would appear that the Government of India had contemplated to create a close Native Civil Service and to shut the door of competition against the natives of India. But we are not surprised to observe that the Secretary of State has not approved of this retrograde proposal. He was not without reason afraid to approach Parliament with such a proposal. In his despatch to the Viceroy Lord Cranbrook writes: "But your proposal of a close Native service, with a limited class of high appointments attached to it, and your suggestions that the Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives, involve an application to Parliament, which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake. Your Lordship has yourself observed that no scheme could have a chance of sanction which included legislation for the purpose of repealing the clause in the Act of 1833, and the obstacles which would be presented against any attempt to exclude Natives from public competition for the Civil Service would be little less formidable." The next question which the Secretary of State had to consider was whether the Parliamentary Act, authorizing the appointment to the Civil Service of natives "of proved merit and ability," would permit the appointment of those who were not already in some subordinate service. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken on the subject, and they were decidedly of opinion that there was nothing in the Act to limit the field out of which the authorities of India might make their selection. The Secretary of State adds: "The class of appointments for which Natives of India will be most eminently fit is no doubt the judicial; but in exceptional cases I can well understand that a Native of high executive capacity may be usefully selected for an administrative office." The Government of India had taken the puerile objection to appointment of Natives to higher posts in the Civil Service on the ground that Europeans would not brook their superiority. But Lord Cranbrook justly and in a spirit of true liberality remarks:

I am quite alive to the force of your arguments in paragraph 33 as to what you term the impossibility of officers of position serving cheerfully and successfully in subordination to Natives of India, though I observe that in Egypt, in Turkey and even in India itself, English gentlemen of the highest character are not unwilling to accept subordinate position under Native authorities. But the right of admission of Natives to the Civil Service gives no claim to any particular class of office, and every appointment must be determined in reference to what the public interests require.

The ground being thus cleared the Secretary of State called upon the Viceroy in Council to frame rules, which we have already published. There was one limitation proposed by the Government of India, which the Secretary of State has disallowed. It was this:

III—Person admitted under these rules to employment in the said service shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in each case, be appointed to any of the undermentioned offices, namely:—

Members of a Board of Revenue.

Secretaries to the several Governments and administrations in India.

Chief Magisterial, or Chief Revenue, Officers of districts, Commissioners of Divisions, or of Revenue.

The Secretary of State in his despatch dated the 17th July says:

My Lord.—I sanction the rules which you have transmitted to me with a slight verbal modification and with the omission of rule III, for as it is obvious that selection for high office must always be based on fitness and efficiency, it is undesirable to lay down any rules on the subject.

With regard to pay the Government of India and the Secretary of State are at one that the Native Civilian should be paid less than an English Civilian. The Government of India says: "As a purely temporary arrangement, and without committing the Government to the adoption of any similar rule hereafter, we propose to determine that the salary of Native civil servants admitted to employment under these rules without probation shall be two-thirds of the salary given to English civil servants in India. A Native appointed without probation to any office ordinarily carrying a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month would draw two-thirds of that amount, or Rs. 1333⅓ a month. For probationers we propose for the present to allot a salary of Rs. 200 a month, rising to Rs. 250 a month after passing any prescribed examination." The leave, furlough and pension rules will be determined upon hearafter. We are glad to observe that the question of compulsory residence in England on the part of probationers has been anticipated by the Government of India. It says:

Paragraph 16 of your despatch raises the question whether young Native Candidates, selected for admission to employment in the Civil Service, should be required or encouraged to visit England, and complete their studies there before undertaking their duties in India. We do not consider that at present, it is advisable that candidates should be required to complete their studies in England. It is probable that at the outset, and occasionally perhaps hereafter, men of mature age will be drafted as Native recruits into the Civil Service. For instance, in Bengal a cadet of good family who had taken a university degree, and done good work for two or three years as a Munsif or as a Deputy Magistrate would make a suitable recruit for the Native Civil Service. Such a man clearly need not be sent home at the public expense to finish his education. Further, it is doubtful whether, for the present at any rate, it would be wise to compel even younger recruits to go home before being enlisted into the Civil Service. Sikhs would probably go readily; so would Mahomedans; and so possibly might Mahrattas. But in Bengal and Madras now-a-days a lad who goes to England for a few years is more or less an outcaste on his return to India unless he belongs to the Brahmo persuasion, or until he spends a great sum in propitiating his caste-fellows. Probably there would be the same difficulty with Kayaths or Khatris, from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, who might go to England. While there is so much doubt about the effect of going to Europe on a Native of gentle birth, it would be best not to compel recruits to go to England. At the same time we recognise that there would be advantage in encouraging young Native candidates who may be willing to go to England to complete their studies, and we shall be ready to recommend the grant of allowances to probationers under the rules who may desire to study for two years in England.

It will be observed that the decision of the Government of India is in accord with the opinion we have expressed on the subject.

The official papers published make it clear that the new rules will not interfere with the admission of Indian candidates to open competition in England.

We reserve comments till a future issue. We however offer in a separate article a few remarks on the question of Selection *versus* Competition.

SELECTION *Vrs.* COMPETITION

IN the earlier despatches of the Secretary of State for India was raised the question of Selection *versus* Competition for the appointment of Indians to the Civil Service. Her Majesty's Government have decided that under the new Rules natives shall be appointed to the Civil Service by nomination or selection. We are free to admit that there is no inherent defect in the system of selection. We do not hold that under that system none but inferior men are or will be introduced into the public service. So far from saying this, we are willing to allow that *in theory* the principle of selection is the best that can possibly be adopted in obtaining the fittest man for the work to be done, provided the selecting agent be thoroughly and scrupulously honest. The merits of a competitive examination as a mode of recruiting the public service are thus described by Sir Arthur Helps in his *Thoughts upon Government*:—"The system of competitive examination as a means of discerning men's qualifications for office is the most inadequate one for the purpose. It detects qualifications which are little needed, while it fails inevitably to discover those which are most needed. Its main advantages are that it prevents jobbery, relieves men in power from importunity and encourages education. It is mainly a mode of relieving those persons, who ought to have the burden of making a choice, from the responsibility of doing so. Competitive examination has been introduced to remedy a great evil—the evil of giving appointments, not according to merit, but according to mere favor." There is a great deal of truth in these observations, which we must say, apply to Europeans and Natives with equal force. The real advantages and disadvantages of the system of competitive examination as a mode of recruiting the public service have been lucidly enunciated in the passage quoted above. It would, perhaps, not be an exaggeration to say that the competitive system will never give us men like Elphinstone and Metcalfe, Munro and Henry Lawrence. It has been well said that if the Duke of Wellington had had to enter the public service by passing a competitive examination England would most probably have been deprived of his invaluable services. When the Indian Civilians were appointed by nomination we got many absolutely worthless individuals and some really first-class men, the like of whom we do not expect to see in India again. The introduction of the system of competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service has doubtless put an end to the shameful jobbery and nepotism, in which the Directors of the late East India Company not unfrequently indulged to the great detriment of the interests of this country. But it must not be forgotten that under the operation of that system we cannot, as a rule, get anything better than average men. Competitive examination, as Sir Arthur Helps very well puts it, puts an end to the evil of *giving appointments according to mere favor*; and this is a very great advantage. Indeed, so long as men will continue men, the evil of the system of selection pointed out above will we fear continue unchecked.

From what has been said above it is evident that the advantages of the system of competitive examination as a mode of recruiting the public service, are based on the weaknesses of men entrusted with the dispensation of patronage. There can be no doubt that selection by an honest and discerning ruler is better than any system of competition for the purpose of ascertaining men's qualifications for any particular post. That a man should be chosen to fill the office for which he has shewn his fitness, is a proposition the soundness of which no person possessing common sense will have the hardihood to deny. But we must take human nature as it is and not as it should be. Man is weak, and can not always be expected to possess the honesty and discernment required for making a proper choice whenever there is any lucrative appointment at his disposal. Great deal of pressure, it is notorious, is often brought to bear on men entrusted with the dispensation of patronage; and the veriest hermit sometimes fails to resist strong temptations. Bearing this in mind, we cannot be content with the mere theoretic ex-

cellence of the principle of selection. In judging of the merits of any particular scheme, it is not enough to see how it looks on paper; it is of paramount importance to consider closely and attentively how it will work in practice. We have no hesitation in saying that the working of the new Civil Service rules, based as they are on the principle of nomination, will be productive of incalculable injury to the public interests. Even in England, with all the force of public opinion that exists there, shameful jobs are sometimes perpetrated, to the disgust of all right-thinking persons. In this country, the Civil and Military Services are very powerful and can make themselves heard whenever they are wronged in any way. Yet favoritism and nepotism are not unoften indulged in by those entrusted with the dispensation of patronage in those services. It would be no wonder if under the new Civil Service rules, every thing were made to depend on sycophancy and toadyism; a Native public servant, however high his position, is, it is well known, constantly in dread of incurring the displeasure or enmity of some superior official for some trivial error or other, aye, for sometimes his forgetfulness or disinclination to wear his pagri or to make a long salam in the right orthodox fashion. In whose hands is the selection of our countrymen for higher employment to rest? Nominally it rests in the hands of the provincial Governors, but practically the nominations will be made by Secretaries and Divisional Commissioners. We are convinced that the operation of the system of nomination will often exclude men of genuine abilities and independence, and set a premium on sycophancy and kow-towing. We wish it to be understood that we fully recognise the importance of social prestige; but we must say that if aristocratic noodles or at best mediocrities were selected under the new rules, solely on account of their social position and their habit of worshipping the powers that be, it would be a serious misfortune for the country.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

WE have received from the Press Commissioner the following rules for the guidance of newspapers and of their correspondents with an army in the Field in India:

1. All correspondents desiring to write for newspapers at the seat of war must be furnished with a license granted under the authority of the Government of India. This license shall state the paper or papers to which the correspondent is agent.

2. On no account may a correspondent write for other papers than those mentioned on his license. If he desires to do so, he must get leave, the fact being duly registered on his license.

3. No one may write for a newspaper without a license. The Government of India will not grant licenses to those whom they consider undesirable to have as correspondents in the field. Retired officers will be preferred.

4. All correspondents in the field are placed under the Mutiny Act during their stay with army.

5. All correspondents shall wear a distinctive badge; they must also on all occasions carry their licenses with them.

6. It may be necessary on certain occasions not to allow correspondents to roam about the theatre of war at pleasure. If so, an order will be issued to that effect, and they must obtain passes to go from one place to another. It must be understood that even if they have a pass to veiw a certain position, they may still be prohibited from approaching it by the local military authorities; *on all occasions* they must conform to the military exigencies of the time and place.

7. Correspondents will not be allowed to go to the outposts without special permission; which will not, however, be generally granted.

8. The use of any cypher is forbidden to correspondents. English is the only language permitted.

9. A military staff officer is appointed to act as Press Censor.

He grants licenses subject to the approval of Government; he is the channel through which the General Officer Commanding in the field communicates with correspondents; he supervises the intelligence sent by them to their newspapers, and he is charged with the duty of preventing the press laws in the field from being broken or evaded.

10. The Military Censor has the power of obliging all communications sent by correspondents to their newspapers to go to their destination through him; and should he deem the intelligence to be dangerous to the good of the Army, he may stop it or alter it.

In the case of telegrams the Military Censor will generally exercise this power.

11. The Military Authorities will give to correspondents as much information as they may consider advisable and consistent with their duty; the latter are, therefore, invited to get their news from that source as much as possible.

12. The Military Authorities will facilitate, as far as they can, the despatch and the conveyance of the messages of correspondents.

13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the General Officer in Command not be sufficient to take the intelligence of correspondents, the latter, may, under the sanction of the Military Censor, arrange for a special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that these new arrangements are to be entirely under the control and *surveillance* of the Military Censor.

14. It is, therefore, illegal for correspondents to organise any special means of communication under *their own* control and management; or to employ telegraphic or post-offices beyond the radius of military jurisdiction; neither may they secretly employ railway officials or others to carry their letters for them.

15. All newspapers having correspondents in the field must send regularly a copy of their paper to the head-quarters where the r correspondent is.

16. Correspondents who infringe the field press regulations are not only liable to punishment according to the military law in force, but their licenses can be taken from them, and they themselves sent to the rear out of the zone of military operations.

17. Should a correspondent be expelled, no other will be allowed to take his place in the service of the newspaper which he represented. Editors of newspapers are held responsible for the conduct of their agents with the Army.

18. Editors of newspapers desirous of sending out agents to the theatre of war, and the correspondents whom they propose for that purpose, will be required to sign the following declaration:—

"We have read the rules for the guidance of editors of newspapers, and of correspondents with an Army in the Field, and we hereby agree to abide by the same."

Signed ——— Editor of the ———

Signed ——— { Proposed Correspondent to the ——— to accompany the Army.

Some of our contemporaries are inclined to consider the above a hoax, but as the communication has come from the Press Commissioner it would be idle to indulge ourselves in that fancy. The rules have been issued in the name of the Government of India, which must be held responsible for the policy enunciated in them. Some critics seem to contend that the Viceroy and his Council are not responsible for them, that the Military Department has issued them, and that it has done so without consulting the Viceroy. If this be a fact it is the worse for the Government. The question then arises, who governs India? Is it the Viceroy or the Military Secretary? But we are afraid the policy cannot be repudiated by the Government of India. It is in accord with the imperialism of the present day. On all sides there are signs of a coercive and repressive policy. That policy first became manifest in the Vernacular Press Act, it was conspicuous in the rebuff given to the British Indian Association and the Chamber of Commerce, still more in the overruling conduct of the Viceroy towards his colleagues in the Council on the cotton question; it was more or less observable in the attempt which some military officers made to gag the mouths of the Affghan correspondents of some English newspapers; it was marked in the unseemly contest with the *Statesman* newspaper and it has reached its climax in the Rules given above. Fortunately these rules do not affect the Indian Press alone. The London papers are more directly interested, and we may rest assured that they will not remain silent over this new phase of Indian despotism or imperialism. It will we dare say lead them to examine the whole spirit of Indian policy under the new imperial *regime*. We can scarcely conceive how any sane man could have put his pen to paper in inditing such rules as the above for the guidance of Press correspondents with a Field Force. We are not surprised to learn that the *Times'* correspondent has refused to sign the bond. On one account we are glad that the Government has committed itself by these rules. It is said that things mend when they come to the worst. Could any thing be worse than the above rules?

Since the above was in type it has been announced that the Rules came direct from the Horse Guards. Be that as it might, the Government of India cannot repudiate its share of the responsibility. Why did it not protest against the Rules before issuing them?

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

THE TIMES has noticed the new Press Bureau of India. We are sorry to observe that it has been entirely misinformed as to the motives which led to its institution. The London journal says: "By far the most important part of thePress Commissioner's duties is that which is concerned with the vernacular Press; both because of its greater extent and because the Vernacular Press act (Act 9 of 1878) entailed on the Indian Executive authorities certain definite responsibilities with regard to the Vernacular Press, and the Press Commissioner is the official primarily charged with these responsibilities. The office was established simultaneously with the passing of the Act after sundry tentative efforts in the same direction. It was evidently designed for the twofold purpose—first, of enabling theGovernment rightly and fairly to superintend the working of the law; and, secondly, of affording to the native Press all possible facilities for obtaining trustworthy information about public affairs, and thereby anticipating and obviating all excuses that might have been offered for misconduct onthe ground of ignorance." Again: "The Vernacular Press Act empowered the provincial Government to take repressive measures against such vernacular journals as might transgress certain very wide canons of loyal conduct and of political criticism; and the orders of the Supreme Government of India, approved by the Secretary of State, further required that no repressive measures should be instituted under the Act without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government in each case. It therefore became necessary, in order that the Government of India might be able to enforce the Act with judgment and with a due regard for those rights of free thought and legitimate discussion which every British Government has always jealously guarded, to provide means whereby the Government might be kept fully and continuously informed of the tone and character of the utterances of the whole vernacular Press of India. This, then, is the first duty of the Indian Press Commission. The Commissioner is the responsible adviser of the Government of India in its dealings with the native Press under the new law."

This was not the original intention of Government in establishing the Press Commissioner. The object was, we can state from personal knowledge, because we were consulted about the measure in its first inception, to supply the Indian Press both English and Native with correct news, so as to enable it to criticise the measures and proceedings of Government upon reliable premises. The Government was actuated by a just and laudable desire to act fairly and impartially by all the members of the Indian Press. It was fully alive to the scandal of one paper, the *Pioneer*, holding the monopoly of official news, and it was desirous to put an end to it. The Press Commissioner had been practically appointed about a year previous to the passing of the Vernacular Press Act. The experiment was made solely on the responsibility of Lord Lytton. Sir John Strachey was opposed to it, but his Lordship took a broad view of the position of the Government of India, and wanted to take the Indian public into confidence. Pending the sanction of the Secretary of State, His Excellency appointed Mr. Lethbridge the Press Commissioner *de facto*, though the name was given after the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act. It was then that the scope of the duties of this functionary was enlarged, but no one thought that he would to all intents and proposes be a Press Censor which he has now become. It will be seen that a new turn has been given to the functions of the Press Commissioner, which, even if originally contemplated, was not publicly acknowledged.

In the next place, the *Times* says:

"The Press Commissioner is, the "vakil," or representative and advocate of the Press with the Government, and the referee to whom may be addressed all inquiries and the statement of all wishes or complaints. The second duty of the Press Commissioner is to be the authorized medium of free and impartial communication between the Government and the Press, to receive and reply to references or complaints from editors, and generally to act as the official referee of the Press, to whom application may be made as a matter of public right, instead of private favour as formerly.

It is true that the Press Commissioner acts as the referee from Native editors, but we do not see how he can consistently perform the functions of both Censor and Vakil. We cannot say that the position of the Vernacular Press has materially improved under the auspices of the Press Commissioner. Even to this day all the vernacular papers do not receive administration reports and other publications issued by Government.

The third part of the Press Commissioner's functions is thus described by the *Times*:

"The third part of the Indian Press Commissioner's duties relates to the small but highly important and valuable section

of the Indian Press that is published in English. With reference to this portion of the Press, the responsibilities of the Government are lighter, as it is affected by no special legislation; and so the Commissioner's duty in relation to it is confined to that of affording it the same facilities as are accorded to the vernacular Press, detailed in the last paragraph.

But this part of the Press Commissioner's functions is now threatened with peril. There is now in high quarters a revival of the old love for the *Pioneer*. That journal now receives in many instances information earlier than the other papers, which depend upon the Press Commissioner for their supply. While other journals are under restraint the *Pioneer* has a correspondent with the Affghan Field Force, who furnishes it with earlier telegrams than those sent to the Press generally by the Press Commissioner. The Government have just issued rules for the guidance of war correspondents, but how could the *Pioneer* get the start and obtain a license for his correspondent? Then again is the *Pioneer's* correspondent a military officer, and if so, is he allowed to act as newsvendor to a newspaper? We do not blame the Press Commissioner. He is a subordinate official, and must act under orders. But if the Government allows the usefulness of the Press Commissioner to be neutralized by underhand means in this way, that officer may as well be abolished. A supervision of the Vernacular Press is already exercised by the local Governments, which have each a reporter on the Vernacular Press. The work done in this respect by the Press Commissioner is superfluous. His chief use lies in the functions he performs as authorized purveyor of news, but if he is allowed to be forestalled by the *Pioneer*, then what is the use of maintaining a sham at so much expense?

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

WE HAVE not yet received a copy of the Parliamentary paper containing the minutes of the Indian Council on Indian cotton duties. We are, however, indebted to the *Times of India's* London correspondent for a full and interesting summary of it, which we give below:

It would appear that at the meeting of the Indian Council, held on the 15th July last, Lord Cranbrook presiding, the Indian Budget estimates were read and approved after a long discussion. On the question that the paragraph approving the action of the Viceroy in regard to the cotton duties stand part of the draft, the numbers were—Ayes 7; Noes 7. The Ayes were the Secretary of State, Mr. Cassels, General Foster, Sir H. Maine, Sir H. Rawlinson, General Strachey, and Sir W. Merewether; and the Noes were, Mr. Dalyell, Sir B. Ellis, Sir F. Halliday, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Muir, Sir H. W. Norman, and Sir E. Perry; and the Secretary of State gave his casting vote with the Ayes. Minutes explaining the reasons of their votes were recorded by Sir F. Halliday, Mr. Dalyell, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir H. W. Norman, Sir E. Perry, Sir Barrow Ellis and Sir W. Muir on the one side; and by Sir H. Maine, General Strachey and Mr. Cassells on the other. Sir Frederick Halliday says he considers the step taken by the Viceroy wrong in the sense of being inopportune, and also that it was inexpedient that the Viceroy should for such a purpose have put into operation the power he possesses of overruling his Council in any matter which he may judge to affect the interests of India. In this opinion Mr. Dalyell concurs, and he adds that he is still of opinion that the abolition of the cotton duties should not take place until all export duties have been remitted. Sir R. Montgomery declares the remission to be a needless sacrifice of revenue at a time when there was a deficit in the Treasury. It was done, moreover, when we were engaged in war with Afghanistan; and when, of necessity, a great and increased expenditure was being incurred. Further, the reduction was made against the earnest remonstrances of a majority of the Viceroy's advisers—men, who from their position and experience, were well acquainted with the needs and requirements of India. Sir H. W. Norman protests against the measure on similar grounds, pointing out that it was taken at a time when large borrowing was going on, when measures of severe economy were being adopted which inflicted serious hardships, in some cases almost ruin, on various deserving servants of the State, and when further taxation was threatening. He believes the reduction produced a bad political effect in India which will not readily pass away, and he expresses his conviction that in overruling the majority of his Council the Viceroy was straining the law to an undesirable and unprecedented extent. Sir E. Perry thinks the remission "most inopportune" and the Viceroy's action "unconstitutional" and "a dangerous precedent." The remission or retention of a tax yielding £200,000 may be considered comparatively unimportant, but changes in the procedure of government which has prevailed in India for centuries, and which has been framed in conformity with the views always prevailing among the English nation as to the necessity of placing a check on the exercise of arbitrary power, ought not, in Sir E. Perry's opinion, to pass without notice. Sir B. H. Ellis contends that the remission was not justified by the circumstances of India, and that the course was at variance with the spirit of the former decision and with the recorded speeches of successive Secretaries of State, for at no time since the question was first mooted did the state of the finances so ill admit of a reduction of resources. Virtually the remission has been effected by taxing the people of India. The opinions of the Opposition conclude with the minute of Sir W. Muir, who disapproves of the remission as inopportune, the reduction having in fact added to India's permanent burdens, for at the very moment they were borrowing to pay their way. Then, Sir W. Muir contends that the reduction tends to aggravate the evil it was intended to remedy, the protection, namely, of Indian manufacture. "How the object came to be magnified in the Viceroy's eyes so as to warrant the exercise of the extraordinary prerogative, it is not easy to understand. Still the law leaves the occasion absolutely in the Viceroy's discretion, and that seems all that can be said of the matter."

On the Ministerial side Sir H. Maine contributes a long minute in refutation of the argument that the Viceroy did something unconstitutional or that the step he took was in contravention of the intention of Parliament. As to the "railing accusation" that the Governor-General was influenced by the clamour of the Lancashire cotton interest, Sir Henry contends that the opinion of the North of England was a legitimate element in the question before Lord Lytton. It was a clear indication of what might be expected to happen if the trade with England were really destroyed by a protective tariff. General Strachey's opinion is an elaborate defence of the Viceroy. The amount of remission, he says, was not of very serious magnitude, and the disadvantage of accepting such a loss had to be weighed against the importance of closing a controversy which had become greatly embittered and threatened to take still larger dimensions, and of fulfilling pledges which had so long been given and so often reiterated without leading to any practical results. "If it be true that with very few exceptions Indian officials are still of opinion that the cotton duties should be retained, I can," says General Strachey, "only express my regret that they have not benefitted more by the cogent arguments of the various despatches of the Secretary of State and resolutions of the Government of India on the subject, which appear to me unanswerable, and certainly have not been answered by any of the statements now put forward in opposition to them."

So the motion was carried in the IndianCouncil by the casting vote of the Secretary of State. It is instructive that in India the Viceroy overruled the majority of his Council on the cotton question under a Parliamentary prerogative, while in England the Secretary of State did the same by his casting vote. On the other hand Lord Salisbury is publicly instigating Manchester to demand a thorough repeal of the cotton duties. What a moral spectacle is this! And yet we are told by our rulers that England governs India with a sole regard to the interests of her dependency! We reserve further remarks till we receive the minutes of the Indian Council.

MR. S. B. KRISNASWAMI IYENGAR'S CASE.

THE administrator of a province or the head of a department of the public service often labors under a great disadvantage. When he is assailed for his official acts, which have the appearance of wrong and injustice according to official etiquette he must keep has lips sealed and cannot necessarily justify his proceedings or explain his conduct. It is therefore the obvious duty of the public journalist to show due consideration to public officers in criticizing their proceedings. Without further preface we will introduce to the reader the subject, which heads this article.

The facts of Mr. S. B. Krishnaswami Iyengar's case are given in the *Bangalore Examiner*. He was Senior Assistant Commissioner in the service of the Mysore State. As the public service of the State is being re-organized, some of the old officers are being pensioned off in order to make room for new men. Mr. Iyengar is one of those unfortunate officers, whose names have been brought on the pension list. He was ordered to retire, but he demurred. He telegraphed his case to the Government of India, but though no direct reply was vouchsafed to him he was allowed to hold on. In the meantime it is said certain charges have been brought against him. The *Bangalore Examiner* thus sums up the case:

An old servant to Government, who has rendered the state considerable service; between the 23rd March, 1857, when the first entered the employ of the NativeCommissioner of Mysore and the end of July 1879, when he was called upon suddenly to retire now stands on his trial before the public on charges of which he was not aware at the time, and with which he has not as yet been apprised. Mr. Gordon may have, and doubtless, has, substantial grounds for his proceeding thus against Mr. Krishnaswami, but the latter, surely, is entitled to know what those grounds are in order that he might be enabled to defend himself, and, if possible, right himself in the estimation of the head of the local Government; and, as far as the public are concerned, since this case has publicly transpired and is of essential interest and importance to the whole body of the official servants of the state and to the general public,—as for the public, we say, Mr. Krishnaswami's case seems to them a mystery, in its present stage. We think that Mr. Gordon would do well for his own sake to set forth publicly the grounds on which he has thought it right (doubtless, in the interests of the public service) to direct that an official of Mr. Krishnaswami's standing and services in the Mysore state should retire, before even he has completed the period of time necessary to entitle him to half pension. At the present moment, in the absence of information to the contrary, which it is for the head of the local Government to supply Mr. Krishnaswami stands before the public in the aspect of a persecuted man and it is not right that the head of any branch of the British Government in India should appear in the light of a persecutor, for the sake merely of exercising the personal power with which he has been invested. For the present we shall not say more indeed it is not necessary but shall conclude with the expression of a hope that the ChiefCommissioner will adopt such a course as will shew either that Mr. Krishnaswrmi Iyenger is unworthy of his confidence and the sympathy of the public or that Mr. Krishnaswami has been inadvertently placed in the position of a wronged man who shall not be allowed to suffer wrongfully a day longer.

Mr. Gordon, we must do him the justice to say, is in a delicate position. In reorganizing the administration he must perform the unpleasant task of weeding out those who are considered incapable or worn-out, and in doing so he cannot avoid giving offeuce to those, who may fall under the stroke of abolition. But the complaint against Mr. Gordon is that in selecting officers for abolition or forced pension he has been led away by cliquism. There are two cliques in Mysore, one consists of Madrasis and the other of old Mysorians. The Madrasis it is said have the upper hand. Be that as it may we are at present concerned with the case of Mr. Iyengar, and if what we hear be true he has been evidently treated with harshness. He is an officer who has done his work well; he is still in the prime of life, and is held in much esteem by his countrymen. To force such a man to retirement would hardly be fair. The hardship of the case lies in the fact of Mr. Iyengar being condemned to Jerrico without being given any opportunity of clearing himself. We cannot say that the cloud which hung over his head has blown away, for the case evidently is in the hands of Government, but the victim does not seem to be aware to this day what his offence is and therefore does not know how to defend himself. We do not think Mr. Gordon would commit himself by an act of unwarrantable injustice, but why give an excuse to a man to proclaim himself as a victim of persecution,—a martyr? If Mr. Iyengar has deserved punishment, it should come direct. We do not quite approve of underhand measure of punishment, which consists in forcible retirement,

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE PUBLIC offices re-opened on Saturday last and the employes returned with a heavy heart They cannot but mourn that from next year they will be deprived of their annual Durga Puja holiday. Will the Government take no pity upon them? We do hope that it will reconsider its resolution on the subject.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan. He was the premier zemindar of Bengal. The representative of an ancient house, founded by two Hindustani adventurers, Abu and Babu, his rank and wealth placed him at the head of the landed gentry of Bengal. Unfortunately for the country he chose isolation and lived apart from the general community. The religious endowments of his ancestors have been very large which he duly maintained. His own benefactions, though sometimes fitful, were not unworthy of him. He gave munificent contributions for the relief of sufferers from the epidemic fever and famine and also in aid of the Zoological Gardens. He served for sometime an Additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. His heart was set upon guns, which, thanks to Mr. C. T. Buckland and Sir Richard Temple, he obtained in 1877, when the Delhi honors were showered in commemoration of the Proclamation Day. We hope the Maharaj Kumar will vindicate his high position by setting an example as a public spirited landlord and a zealous lover of his country.

THE Government of Bengal has issued the rules for the working of the License tax in Calcutta. The following table has been framed for guidance in fixing the rate of fees :

CLASS.	Grade.	Taxable income. Rs.	Rate of tax. Rs.
I	1	25,000	500
	2	10,000	200
II		5,000	100
III		2,500	50
IV		1,250	25
V		600	12
VI		250	5

We think the last class touching incomes of Rs. 250 is wrongly included in the schedule. The Government order was that earnings up to Rs. 250 should be exempted, but the schedule makes that sum the minimum. Again the illustration of the schedule does not appear to be correct. It runs as follows :

Thus, a person whose annual earnings are estimated to be between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10.000 should be assessed under class II, unless he falls within the description of persons chargeable under class I, in which class the assessees will be divided into grades and charged with a fee of Rs. 500 or Rs. 200, respectively, according as their income is estimated at Rs. 25,000 or under. But any person falling under any of the descriptions in class I may claim to be put in a lower class if the fee charged under class I is more than two per cent. upon his annual earnings.

Now, the Calcutta schedule under the law is based on a different principle altogether. The trades and dealings have been named, and the persons following them are to be assessed at the sums specified in the classes under which they may fall, provided their assessment do not exceed two per cent upon their earnings. The table given above is inconsistent with the law.

ON THE resignation of the Amirship of Kabul by Yakub Khan General Roberts has issued the following Proclamation :

General Roberts, on behalf of the British Government, hereby proclaim that the Ameer, having, by his own free-will, abdicated, has left Affghansthan without a Government.

In consequence of the shameful outrage upon its Envoy and his suite, the British Government has been compelled to occupy by force of arms, Cabul, the capital, and to take military possession of other parts of Affghansthan.

The British Government now commands that all Affghan authorities, chiefs, and sirdars do continue their functions, in maintaining order; referring to me, whenever necessary. The British Government desires that the people shall be treated with justice and benevolence, and that their religious feelings and customs be respected.

The services of such sirdars and chiefs as assist in preserving order, will be duly recognised, but all disturbers of the peace and persons concerned in attacks upon the British authority will meet with condign punishment.

The British Government, after consultation with the principal sirdars, tribal chiefs, and others, representing the interests and wishes of the various provinces and cities, will declare its will as to the future permanent arrangements to be made for the good government of the people.

The proclamation is generally considered indecisive. It shews that the Government is not yet decided upon its future course of action with regard to Affghansthan.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S London Correspondent has the following notice of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's address at Birmingham :

I am informed that Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose had on the whole, a sympathetic hearing on Tuesday, when he addressed the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; and this was no doubt attributable to his avoidance of the use of strong partizan language, He complained that the meaning of Mr. Bright's remarkable speech at the demonstration at Willis's Rooms had been "deliberately misquoted and audaciously misrepresented with the object of prejudicing the people at home and in India against a statesman whose earnest advocacy of native rights had distinguished his long and eminent career. While freely and ungrudgingly admitting that England has done much to earn the lasting gratitude of the people of India Mr. Ghose urged that the Government has of late manifested a desire to depart from that line of justice and generous confidence which has hitherto been followed with excellent results. He assured his hearers that the present administration in India is disposed to consider the people more as hostile and newly subdued race than as citizens of a great, free, and peaceful Empire, and the subjects of a sovereign to whom they are as loyal as their English fellow-citizens. The larger portion of Mr. Ghose's address was upon the grievances associated with the Indian land tax and he contended that what is wanted is the introduction of a system of land tenure whereby the land shall be assessed at a fair and moderate rate which shall not be varied over a long term of years, say a century. This he says, will give the cultivating classes some degree of security against arbitrary and harassing enhancements of their rents, while it will allow capital to effect the necessary improvements and will enable the agricultural population all over India to feel, what at present the peasantry of Bengal are alone able to feel, that they are free to enjoy the full benefit of their labours. It will thus be seen that there is no peculiar originality in the views of this Indian representative, although they are sufficiently new to audiences like that of Brimingham. Towards the end of his oration Mr. Ghose indiscreetly allowed his disposition to alliterative rhetoric to overcome him, and he referred to the Afghan War as "the outcome of brag and bluster." Quite apart from the dislike which Englishmen feel at an outsider lecturing them upon their party politics, there were evidently some staunch Ministerialists in the meeting; and they made a demonstration which procured the prompt withdrawal of the offensive expression. But the offence was not so easily wiped out, and there was some opposition to the customary vote of thanks and some expression of a doubt as to whether Mr. Ghose had any right to pose as the exponent of the views and wishes of the Indian people outside the world of the Anglicised Bengalee.

But the obstructives we are glad to learn were defeated and the vote of thanks was carried.

A CORRESPONDENT, engaged in piece-goods business, has sent us the following :

Sales of piece-goods on the Lucky Day this year, which fell on the 24th October, went off without any animation, in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces, where business has been at a stand-still owing to prevalence of sicknesses affecting almost all the marts, and until the health of the people is better no improvement in the trade can be looked for. The sales of this year did not approach half the quantity of the previous years, and the prices instead of advancing in some instances, shewed a decline.

Details of sales by different firms.

Agelasto Sagrendi	100	Pkges.
Andrew Yule & Co., ...	70	,,
Anderson Wright & Co., ...	300	,,
Barlow & Co,.	50	,,
Carlisle Nephew & Co., ...	150	,,
Crooke Rome & Co., ...	200	,,
Dwarka Nath Dutt	100	,,
Earsnthausen and Oesterley	75	,,
Ewing & Co,.	3 0	,,
Finlay Muir & Co., ...	150	,,
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., ...	65	,,
Gisborne & Co,.	50	,,
Gladstone Wyllie & Co., ...	50	,,
Graham & Co,.	400	,,
Hoar Miller & Co..	150	,,
John Elliot & Co., ...	50	,,
Kerr, Dods & Co., ...	250	,,
Kettlewell Bullen & Co., ...	1100	,,
Lyall Rennie & Co., ...	100	,,
Paul Tambaci & co., ...	850	,,
Peel Ross & co., ...	50	,,
Petrocochino Brothers	70	,,
Playfair Duncan Co., ...	100	,,
Prankissen Law & Co., ...	200	,,
Ralli Brothers	350	,,
Ralli Mavrajani & co., ...	150	,,
Schoene Kilburn & Co., ...	72	,,
Shaw Finlayson & Co., ...	100	,,
Simson & Co,.	75	,,
Tamvaco & Co., ...	350	,,
Wallace Henderson & Co., ...	30	,,
Williamson Brothers	400	,,
Wiseman Mitchell & Co., ...	25	,,

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Government a copy of its letter to the Government of India on the subject of the Durga Puja holidays. It is as we had remarked before a statesman-like document. We regret we cannot make room for it *in extenso*. We will however give a few extracts. The Lieutenant Governor thus notices the dissent of the Native members :

From these proposals the president (Mr. Dampier) and the two native members of the Committee dissent. Baboos Kristo Doss Pal and Doorga Churn Law say that, from the enquiries they have made, and from the personal knowledge of one of them, they are in a position to state that the inconvenience complained of has been minimized under the arrangements introduced since 1874. They point out that, with the exception of the five days absolutely required for religious ceremonies, the Custom House is kept open during the vacation, and that, although the Banks are closed, exchange operation may be, and are carried on, and as a matter of fact the Banks do take cheques from the purchasers of bills during the vacation, so that remittances by telegram or otherwise need not be suspended. With regard to transactions in produce, it is true that there is a cessation for four days, but for the remaining few days of the holidays they go on as before, and little inconvenience is felt on account of the vacation or the closing of the Banks, inasmuch as cash payment is not generally required, and those who can command credit get it during the holidays as readily as at other times. They do not deny that the suspension of business causes inconvenience, not that it would be an advantage to men of business and commerce if the Banks and public offices were kept open; but this they say, is an inconvenience which need not impede the course of commerce, except in those cases in which men work without sufficient capital. Some bills become mature during the holidays, and as such bills must be paid previous to the holidays, the merchant has to suffer loss of interest for his money by payment in anticipation. But this has happened ever since the establishment of British commerce in Calcutta, and if it is an inconvenience to the few, it ought to be put up with for the sake of the many, and in consideration of the general convenience not only to the Hindoo community, whose great national festival takes place on this occasion, but to all classes who enjoy this general holiday, and have come to regard it as a public privilege. The following extract from the memorandum of dissent by the native members of the Committee shows clearly, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes correctly, the opinion of the whole native community with regard to the present Doorga Pooja vacation :—

"The Chamber in their letter to Government remark 'that they have no desire whatever to curtail the period absolutely require for the observance of the Doorga Pooja ceremonial; but they forget that the whole fortnight of the pooja is held sacred—it is called *Devipaksha*—and that it is devoted to divine worship. In most families the pooja commences from the first day of lunar fortnight of October; the Pooja ceases on the tenth day, and then the ceremony of annual embracing commences, which goes on with visits from village to village, town to town, district to district, till the end of the fortnight. This the greatest national festival of the Hindoo is thus an occasion for religious worship and family reunions, which are held in the highest esteem by the Hindoo community. At this time the Hindoo employes also re-visit their homes at a distance after protracted absence, for which they have no other opportunity; many also avail themselves of the facilities of travel and visit distant provinces for recreation and health. It would, we have no hesitation in saying, cause the greatest dissatisfaction and hardship to the Hindoo community were this vacation to be reduced as proposed by the majority of the Committee from twelve days to four days. From the way in which the subject has been argued by the majority, it is evident that the four days proposed to be conceded are offered by way of a compromise, and we are free to confess that those four days, as also the other Hindoo holidays, if stopped, will be beneficial to commerce, and that, if the interests of commerce and trade were the only objects to be looked to, the Government would be fully justified in totally stopping all holidays. But the Government, we venture to submit, cannot divest itself of its high and sacred responsibility as the guardian of the millions of this country, and it will doubtless consider whether the religious feelings, health, comfort, convenience, and good will of its subjects and servants should be sacrificed for the sake of a slight inconvenience to a small but influential section of the community.

* * * * *

"It is of the utmost importance, for the satisfactory working of the Government offices, that the employes should be in perfect health and vigour, and to secure that object the Government has devised the schemes of furlough and privilege leave by which periodical rest from labour may be obtained. Those schemes, however, cannot be brought into play in connection with the lower grade officers. Their services cannot be dispensed with without seriously interfering with the progress of work in public offices, and for their sake an annual general holiday of twelve days is by no means improper or extravagant. The loss sustained during the vacation is fully made up by improved efficiency during the rest of the year. The argument is the same on which Sundays are allowed to the Hindoos and the Mehomedans. Ostensibly it entails a loss of 52 days to commerce, but in reality it benefits the community much more largely than what would be gained by including them as working days. Under the name of Christmas vacation leave is allowed in almost every part of Europe, and such leave there does not seem materially to interfere with the progress of commerce."

His Honor thus sums up and concludes :

With the ground thus cleared it becomes purely a question of the balance of convenience. On the one hand it is shown conclusively that the mercantile community, owing to the changed condition of commerce at the port of Calcutta, suffer severely both in convenience and pecuniarily from the continuous holiday of twelve days; that this loss and inconvenience is far greater than it was in 1862, and though the orders keeping open the Custom House, except for five days, have had a palliating effect, they have only to a small degree mitigated, and by no means removed the objection. It is also conclusively shewn that no partial remedy will be of use, and that except on the close days all offices must be open if commerce is to go on unchecked. It may be added that the loss and inconvenience extend not merely to the merchants actually residing in Calcutta, but to those in other parts of the world who do business with them. On the other hand it is conclusively shown that the convenience of the mercantile community can only be met by inflicting a very serious hardship on the whole body of Hindoo employes and by depriving at the same time other servants of Government, the great bulk of the non-official community, including the employes of mercantile houses, of their only opportunity of getting change of air and scene, and a few days' continuous holiday.

The two paragraphs, quoted above from the dissent of the Hindoo members of the Committee, bring out the hardship in a strong light, and it is undoubtedly the fact that to accept the recommendation of the majority of the Committee would be to deprive the whole body of the Hindoo servants of Government of their one opportunity for visiting their homes during the year, and of taking part with thier families in what is not only a religious observance, but has now grown into the great national festival of Bengal. It is quite certain, moreover, that this deprivation, reacting as it must on the habits and feelings of the community in every village of Bengal, will not only be felt as a grievous hardship, but will give rise to an amount of heart-burning and discontent which cannot but have an injurious effect, and which should only be incurred as an unavoidable alternative to some more serious evil. Nor should Government altogether lose sight of the benefit to health, and in the long run to sustained energy for work, which this twelve days' relaxation confers, not only on its Hindoo servants, but on the community at large.

If the question is to be argued on other grounds than those of immediate convenience, then much weight is to be attached to Mr. Dampier's remark that, if the native community must make concessions to the requirements of the improved civilization brought to their doors, on the other hand the mercantile community, having selected the country of Hindoos as the seat of their business, must put up with the inconvenience to that business which the local usages of the Hindoos entail.

On the whole, it seems that the inconvenience and loss which the mercantile community suffer from the existing state of things great and vexatious as they are, cannot be remedied without inflicting a still more serious hardship on a far more numerous though less influential portion of the community, and Sir Steuart Bayley is therefore not prepared to recommend compliance with the proposals of the majority of the Committee. If the Doorga Poojah holidays were reduced from ten to seven days, as was proposed by the Chamber in 1874, there would then be the difficulty that on the second or third day at furthest after the re-opening of offices would come the Lukhi Poojah, which has been allowed as a holiday since 1843. The inconvenience to the mercantile community would consequently be scarcely mitigated at all, while the boon to Hindoo employes would be seriously curtailed. Mr. Dampier's proposal that the holidays, commencing as at present with the day before the Durga Puja, should end with the first day of the Lukhi Poojah to a certain extent avoids the above difficulty, and leaving as it does a continuous vacation of nine or ten days, fairly consults the interests of the Hindoo community; but in Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion it would still involve a considerable deprivation to the Hindoos, while it would entirely fail to satisfy the requirements of the mercantile community. The fact is their interests and those of the Hindoo community are on this point not reconcileable, and it is necessary for Government to decide between the two; and the Lieutenant-Governor does not recommend, for the sake of what would be an inappreciable relief to commerce, any alteration in the present national holiday of the Hindoos. As the holidays of the Bank of Bengal, which regulate all close holidays in Mofussil treasuries as well as in the Presidency Banks and offices, are regulated by the Government of India, the question is submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council for decision.

The Government of India has published its own letter and the Government of Bengal its own too. But will not the report of the majority and the dissents of the President and of the Native Members be published? In justice to them all the papers on the subject ought to be communicated to the press.

REVIEWS.

The Life of Rasmoni, By Hemchunder Banerji. Gupta Press, Calcutta.

THIS pamphlet is a biographical sketch of a remarkable Hindu lady. If an experienced writer had undertaken the task he could have made it very interesting. As it is it is a hasty and rather crudely finished publication. Of the subject of the memoir we learn very little from the writer which we do not know already. The celebrated lady as every body knows was a self-styled Rani. There could be no doubt of her having been a very large-hearted zenana Hindu lady; her charities were munificent, though discriminating. Of the permanent works of public utility with which the name of her family is associated, except the temple at Dhuckinessur, none owed their existence to her. But for all that she was much above the average zenana Hindu woman.

Kusam-Mala or Garland of Flowers, poetical pieces in Bengali, by Gopal Kissen Ghose. New Bengali Press, 1285 B.E.

THERE are 31 pieces of poems of varied interest in this volume, which has been very neatly got up. The composition is sweet and mellifluous, only the metre and rhythm are not in all cases of the most approved standard. Poets are always eccentric, but when that eccentricity does not intrude upon public notice it is harmless enough. When you seek public notice, the public have a right to expect from you conformity to the approved canons of criticism. Our poet gives unmistakeable signs of genius, but it is a wild and ill-controlled genius. We must own however that there are stanzas here and there of exquisite beauty.

Kotha Sarit Sagar or stories from the original Sanskrit, translated and edited by Woomesk Chundra Kabirutna, Calcutta, New school-booh Press, 1879.

IT IS not a little surprising that whilst the stories of the "Arabian Nights" are in every one's mouth, there should prevail an utter ignorance of those tales, which floated in ancient India, delineating the manners and customs of our forefathers in by-gone times, and affording here and there glimpses of historic information of intrinsic value.

The writings of Professor Wilson and other Orientalists have shewn that ancient India was wonderfully rich in its wealth of stories, which having passed through several channels became the basis of that splendid collection of tales, which is commonly known as the stories of Pilpai. The researches which we hear are being made by Professor Tawney in that direction, when completed and published, will it is believed supply an additional proof of the above conclusion.

In the most archaic times of ancient India a vast collection of stories was made under the name Brihat Katha. It is said that this collection consisted of one hundred thousand couplets. It is not now extant, and is only known as the prototype of a later collection called Katha Sarit Sagar, or the ocean of stories. This collection was made in the beginning of the eleventh century of the christian year by Soma Dev Bhatta under the auspices of Sriharsa, one of the most illustrious kings of Kashmir.

The value of Soma Dev's collection is enhanced by the fact that it contains descriptions of historical events of ancient India, though mixed up with a mass of fables, from which it is difficult to disentangle them. Pundit Umesh Chandra Kabiratna, Librarian, Sanskrit College Calcutta, has translated the first part of the work into Bengali, which heads this notice. He has described the stories in a style at once perspicuous, elegant, and terse, which has greatly added to the beauty of the stories.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness, of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, October 20th.—Reports show that on the line beyond Alikhel to the Shuturgardan, the independent tribes were still assembled, and were making hostile demonstrations against our posts. These, however, are held in strength, while reinforcements were coming up to facilitate active measures, if necessary, against the disaffected gatherings, not only from Kurum, but also from the Kabul side. General Gough has re-occupied Kushi, and was prepared to move nearer towards the Shuturgardan if required. The following news, dated Kabul, 14th instant, has been delayed in transmission:—When the troops marched through the City on the 13th, the streets were crowded. The people were respectful and did not appear sullen. Three cases of cholera occurred on the 13th, one in the 67th, one in the 92nd, and one in the 72nd. The two first were fatal. All were in the Camp at Sia Sang. The water supply is most impure, and any amount of fruit is to be had. The twelve guns from Ghazni found by the Cavalry abandoned 28 miles from Kabul, are six nine-pounders and six mountain guns. Elephants have been sent to bring them in. Snow had fallen on the Hindoo Koosh range.

21st.—From Alikhel it is reported that the tribes are dispersing on receiving authentic news of our possession of Kabul, and on the arrival of General Gough's detachment at Kushi. The Jaji and Turi Maliks accompanied General Gough. The post to Kabul is very irregular owing to internal feuds amongst the Ghilzais.

21st.—Kabul, October 17. A portion of the magazine in the Upper Bala Hissar blew up about noon of the 16th and constant explosions have since occurred. Nothing seems left but a large powder magazine, said to contain about 250,000 pounds. All the small arms ammunition and other military stores collected by Shere Ali must have been destroyed. Captain Shafto, with a few khalassies, are the only persons known to have been inside the enclosure at the time. Altogether about twenty lives were lost, including the Gurkha guard at the gate and a party of Gurkhas sitting near. A soldier of the 67th was killed by a beam falling on him. The 67th and the Gurkhas moved out of the Bala Hissar immediately, and are now encamped on the Siah Sang range. There is no reason to suppose that the explosion occurred except by accident. Every precaution had been taken. Endeavours are being made to check the progress of the fire and save the large magazine, the explosion of which would doubtless cause considerable damage to life and property. The force accompanying General Gough to Kushi consisted of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the 5th Punjab Infantry, and four mountain guns. A formal and thorough investigation into the circumstances of the outbreak has commenced.

21st.—A further message from Golaghat shows that Mr. Damant's death occured at Khonoma, notMozema. He went to Khonoma it appears, with some eighty men to seize some ammunition. He, with half the guard, arrived at the gate of the village, while the remainder stayed in the valley below, with the baggage. Suddenly shots were fired by the Nagas. Mr. Damant's was first killed by a bullet through the head, and then all the men with him were murdered. The guard below was attacked, and only a few escaped. The reported loss is the political officer, one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naik, and seventeen Sepoys of the 43rd; two Sub-Inspectors and four head Constables of the frontier police. Some may, possibly, still escape. Kohima is all well. Mr. Damant evidently escaped peaceful submission of Khonoma. Wing of the 44th has been ordered to Golaghat, and should reach by the 31st.

22nd.—From Alikhel it is stated that a demonstration made from Kuram up the Chakmani Valley was effected in immediately dispersing the Chakmanis and Mongols. The Ahmed and Hassen Khels Jijis wavered, but subsequently dispersed also.

22nd.—From Samaguting, news, dated the17th, states that two Kohima Nagas report the water cut off and troops urgently required. Troops are being moved up with all possible expedition. The Wokha detachment, with the Golaghat detachment, will have reached Kohima. The number of the garrison at Kohima is sufficient for effectual resistance, if the water difficulty is not insuperable. The statement of the Kohima Nagas is not to be implicitly relied on.

23rd.—General Roberts, at Kabul on the 18th October, telegraphs through Jellalabad, that the fire had ceased the previous day, after reaching and scorching the wall of the main power magazine. Captain Shafto's body has been recovered. No post had reached Kabul for several days. The country round Kabul was quiet and all was well.

24th.—The large powder magazine in the Bala Hissar narrowly escaped explosion. The fire is now extinguished; but the fortress is greatly damaged. An immense quantity of war material has been found. The troops are withdrawing from Shutargardan to Khusi. The Ghilzais are assembled in large numbers, and opposition is expected. The country round Kabul is quiet, but the Hissarak and Tazia Ghilzais are assembling between the Kurd Kabul and Jagdalak and occupying the Hazardarakht. General Saifuddin was captured by our Cavalry on the 18th. The Sherper cantonments are being cleaned out and prepared for occupation, General Bright is at Jellalabad to-day, General Gough occupies Gandamak. Supplies are coming in fairly.

25th.—Colonel Colley is expected at Bombay in the troopship *Crocodile* on or about 27th October. Telegraphic communication is now completed between the Cape and Zanzibar. A message, dated the 15th October has been received by the Viceroy from the Governor of Capetown, congratulating His Excellency on the advance of General Roberts. News up to 3rd October from India had reached Capetown.

27th.—A large convoy of ammunition and ordnance, with a force of Cavalry and Infantry, left Alikhel on the 26th for Kabul. Other details of troops with more stores were to follow. The Hussan Khel Jajis will be punished unless they submit to the term imposed. General Gordon will punish two of the other tribes concerned in the attack on the Shutargardan. Arrangements have been made for winter stores for Kelati Ghilzai. Beyond Kelati the country is unsettled; but it is reported not unsafe for caravans. The Governor of Ghazni is said to have shut himself up in his citadel. The Governors placed by the Amir over the Tarakai and Andari tribes near Kelat have been plundered and forced to fly to Kabul.

27th.—Colonel Johnson, Political Agent of Munipur started for the Frontier immediately on hearing of the Khonoma occurrence, with a large body of Munipur troops some Frontier Police and his own Military Escort. He hoped to reach Kohima on the 26th. The services of Lieutenant Dunn, 34th N. I., have been placed at Colonel Johnson's disposal for this contingent Lieutenant Raban R. E., accompanies the troops from Golaghat as Engineer Officer. The telegraph line has been extended to Golaghat. The villages for the repression of which the last Naga Hills Expedition took place; but as they then agreed to our terms they were let off with some leniency.

28th.—General Gough made a reconnaisance on the 25ths two miles beyond the Surkhab River on the Jagdalak Road. The road is fit for guns up to Jagdalak, but beyond that is very bad. The telegraph line from Kabul towards Jelalabad was to be commenced on the 28th. The Shutargardan route is to be closed some of the troops being sent back to Alikhel and others advanced to Kabul.

29th.—General Roberts telegraphs from Kabul on the 26th October that Dr. Bellew and the officers detained on the Shutargardan had arrived and supplies were coming in plentifully. By the 15th November, General Roberts hopes to have five months' supplies stored. The improvement of the road towards Butkhak has been commenced, and shelter for the British portion of the force is nearly complete. In the Sherpur cantonment the native regiments have commenced building for themselves. From Kandahar it is reported that Sahib Jan Taraki, Ghilzai, a notorious ruffian freebooter, had assembled a force of about a thousand men of his tribe about Mukur. On the 23rd news reached General Hughes, through the Tokhi Ghilzais, that he had advanced to Shajui, with the avowed intention of attacking our Camp at Tazai. General Hughes sent out Colonel Kennedy of the 2nd P. C., with force of all arms, at 2 A. M. on the 25th, to reconnotre towards Shahhjui, and followed with the remainder of the force in the morning. Colonel Kennedy drove in the enemy's pickets near Shajui and found Sahib Jan in position with 200 horses and 700 foot which he attacked and completely dispersed. Sahib Jan and 41 others were found dead on the field. Our loss was one private of the 59th and one of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry killed; Captain Sartorious of the 59th, Captain Broome, two Native Officers, and 24 men of the 2nd P. C. wounded. Neither captain Broom nor captain Sartorious is dangerously hurt. Sahib Jan was the terror of the district.

29th.—The rules for the guidance of Editors of newspapers and of correspondents with an army in the field, recently communicated through the Press Commissioner to the Press, were prepared in the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's department at the Horse Guards, and have received the provisional approval of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and of H. M.'s Secretary of State for War. The only alterations made in the text, as received from the Horse Guards are of a purely formal and trivial character, such as the substitution of the words Government

of India and General Officer Commanding in the Field for the words Commander-in-Chief and Military Authorities.

30th.—General Roberts has, under instructions, issued the following proclamation at Kabul :—"I, General Roberts on behalf on the British Government, hereby proclaim that the Amir, having by his own free will abdicated, has left Afghanistan without a government. In consequence of the shameful outrage upon its envoy and his suite, the British Government has been compelled to occupy by force of arms Kabul the capital, and to take military possession of other parts of Afghanistan. The British Government now commands that all Afghan authorities Chiefs and Sirdars do continue their functions in maintaining order referring to me whenever necessary. The British Government desires that the people shall be treated with justice and benevolence and that their religious feelings and customs be respected. The services of such Sirdars and Chiefs as assist in preserving order will be duly recognised ; but all disturbers of the peace and persons concerned in attacks upon the Britsh authority will meet with condign punishment. The British Government after consultation with the principal Sirdars, tribal chiefs and others representing the interests and wishes of the various provinces and cities will declare its will as to the future permanent arrangements to be made for the good government of the people.

1st November.—General Bright was to march on the 1st towards Gundamuck, Major Warburton remaining in political charge at Jellalabad. Telegraph wires being pushed on reached near Rozabad. Further reports confirm the desertion of Cabuli regiments from Herat. Sir Robert Sandeman has reached Sibi after exploring the country between Quetta, Pishin and Sibi, and visited the head quarters of Pathan tribes. He was accompanied by Marri and Brahin Sirdars and was escorted by 290, nineteenth Punjab Infantry, and forty Sind Horse. There are two direct routes between Quetta and Sibi, both well watered, with abundant supply of wood and forage. From Candahar it is stated that Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, former Governor of Zamindawar, was to leave for Cabul on the 31st. His successor, Abbas Khan, brother-in-law of Sirdar Shere Ali, leaves for Zamindawar shortly with the Aliza Chiefs. General Hughes returns to Candahar at once with heavy guns, Gurkhas, two companies 59th, and two Squadrons, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, leaving a force to garrison Khelati Ghilzai under command of Colonel Tanner. General Gough with a small column is marching through Logar Valley and is expected to reach Cabul on the 3rd November.

MONEY MARKET.

(*November* 1, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	2	*a*	93	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	99	0	*a*	99	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	8	*a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4				p.	ct.
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	100	9	*a*	100	1
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	100	9	*a*	100	12
							2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)...	Rs.	100	7	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	„	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	„	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	„	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	„	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	„	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	„	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Captain M. O. Boyd, Cachar.....	8	4	0
Asstt. Secy. Chief Commissioner Assam.....	13	4	0
Editor of the Medini, Midnapore.....	5	0	0
H. M. Hamid Ali Khan Esq., Tehsil Muttra.....	6	12	0
Babu Janokynath Shaw, Koostea	6	8	0
„ Nogendra Nath Chatterjea, Gobordangah..	6	8	0
„ Nrisingha Das Mookerjee, Jeerat.....	13	4	0
„ Bany Madhob Dutt, Dacca.....	6	13	0
„ Siddessari Persad Narayan Sing, Sulleemghur Estate	20	0	0
„ Bani Madhav Basu, Tajpur.....	13	4	0
„ Tarinee Charan Sircar, Buxar Division... ..	10	0	0
„ Hari Charan Roy, Chakdighi	5	0	0
„ Ashutosh Chatterjee, Comilla.....	5	0	0
„ Ram Chunder Das, Sankarpasa.....	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Prosonno Coomar Ghose. Mourbhunj Rs. 3-4 read Prosonno Coomar Ghosal.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 29, 1879.

GENERAL.—The orders dated the 25th April 1879, vesting Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jehanabad division of the Gya district, with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for a protective embankment at Arwal, in the district of Gya, are cancelled.

Moulvi Buzlal Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 13-2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. G. M. Currie is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Chumparun.

Mr. L. B. B. King, District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 20th August last, *vice* Mr. C. D. Field.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad district.

Babu Ishan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Moorshedabad district.

POLICE.—Major W. W. Hume, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is promoted to the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. Buttanshaw, retired.

Babu Juggodish Nath Roy, District Superintendent of Police, on leave, is promoted to the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, *vice* Major W. W. Hume.

Mr. C. Jennins, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, on leave is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fourth Grade. Mr. Jennins will, however, continue to hold the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police.

Mr. A. H. James, Officiating Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fourth Grade, *vice* Babu Juggodish Nath Roy, but will continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment.

Mr. T. G. Charles, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chumparun, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Fifth Grade, *vice* Mr. A. H. James.

Mr. H. M. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from 28th August last.

Major R. P. Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of District Superintendents of Police, *vice* Mr. H. M. Reily.

Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, *vice* Major R. P. Davis.

EDUCATION.—The furlough for two years granted to Mr. G. Bellett, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle under orders dated the 1st ultimo, will have effect from the 12th November next, instead of from the 18th idem as previously notified.

Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. Bellett, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH with Answers, Re. 1-3.
PROVERBS with their Explanations, 11½ As.
M. N. Barma, Oriental Seminary, Calcutta.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.

The following large and commodious dwelling houses together with land pertaining thereto.

AT DUM DUM "*Fairy Hall*," AT NAIHATI, the house lately the property of Bipprodass Mitter with numerous and valuable fruit and other trees and tanks well stocked with fish.

Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India Ld. No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

MADRAS FAIR COMMITTEE.

The Madras Fair will be held in the People's Park on the 31st of December 1879 and three following days. The Committee are prepared to allot sites for shows, booths &c. on application to the undersigned.

People's Park Madras, 1st October 1879. } V. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR, R. J. BALDREY, Honorary Secretaries.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 1st November 1879, Tobacco will be carried over Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways, at ½ pie per maund per mile, and from Kawnea, Rungpore and Domer to Calcutta at a through rate of 9 annas per maund, *without any restrictions as to weight.*

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpore, 28th October 1879.

BIRTH.

In Calcutta, on the 22nd October 1879, the wife of Babu Banee Madhub Dutt, Government Pleader Dacca, of a son.

"**Sylhet Mela**" will commence on January 19th and will last a fortnight.

H. L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner Sylhet.

WANTED.

A B. A. Head-Master for the Moharaja's School, Comillah, on Rs. 60 a month with prospects of increase —Apply to Babu Rajmohan Mitter, Dewan to H. H. The Maharajah of Tipperah or to—

ASHUTOSH CHATTERJEA,
Comillah, 29th October 1879. *Paishkar.*

HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT DARJEELING.

That free hold property known as "Vale Pleasant" consisting of two large houses with out-offices, and nearly 4 acres of land, a portion of which is suitable for building purposes.

The houses are at present used as Railway offices and are admirably adapted for a school or Hotel. They will be sold separately if desired—

A Plan of the buildings and property may be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, Writers' Buildings, and the premises may be viewed on application to the Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal Railway whose office is in the Buildings at Darjeeling.

For further particulars apply to the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway, Kurseong.

S. FINNEY, C. E.
For Engineer-in-Chief.

Dow Hill, Kurseong, 14th October, 1879.

CONTRACTS.

The Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee Bhaugulpore, will receive tenders for the undermentioned annual repairs.

1. Bhaugulpore—Peerpointee Road 33 miles. Amounting to Rs. 3,000.
2. Ghoga—Assee Road 11 miles Amount Rs. 3,000
3. Sookpore—Konowli Road 31 miles amount Rs. 3,000
4. Bhaugulpore—Umerpore Road 16 miles amounting to Rs. 4,500
5. Soopal—Mudehpoora Road 23 miles amounting to Rs. 4,000
6. Metal Collection on Sultangung—Arjusgunj Road, 26,600 cft., stone metal, amounting to Rs. 2,660
7. Ditto Ditto on Bhaugulpore—Bowsee Road:

Stone metal.....	1,01,000 cft.	Rs. 13,259
Ghooting metal.....	14,000 cft.	
Quartz metal.....	55,000 cft.	

8. New metalling on Bhaugulpore—Bowsee Road. Amount Rs. 3,566

II. The District Engineer, Bhaugulpore, will receive tenders for the undermentioned annual repairs.

1. Colgong—Barahat Road 11 miles, amount Rs. 1,000
2. Sopeol—Protabgunge Road 28 miles amount Rs. 2,000
3. Pursurmun—Bulhee Road 16 miles amounting to Rs. 1,580

III. Tenders must—

(i) reach the receiving officer on or before 8th November 1879.

(ii) be superscribed on the cover "Tender for annual repairs"

(iii) be in Public Works Department Forms No. 7m and 14m, the last to be used for collection of metal only.

(iv) be accompanied each by a deposit, as earnest money, of Rs. 90 for works in the first list, of Rs. 50 for those in the second.

IV. Necessary information may be obtained at the District Engineer's Office, Bhaugulpore, where also Forms (price 8 annas) may be purchased.

V. It is not binding that the lowest or any tender shall be accepted.

JAS. ROBINSON, C. E.,
District Engineer, Bhaugulpore.
The 15th October, 1879.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

From 15th September.—There will be a double Train Service daily. Trains will leave Terminal Stations as under :

		A. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.
UP.	Bani-pore Dep.	5 15	11 40	DOWN.	Gya Dep.	5 0	11 15
			P. M.				P. M.
	Gya Arr.	9 35	4 0		Bankipore Arr.....	9 20	3 3

During the pilgrimage Season Trains will leave Bankipore at 5-15 A. M., 6 40 A. M., 11-40 A. M., and 1-0 P. M., for Gya ; and leave Gya at 5-0 A. M., 6-45 A. M., 11-15 A. M., and 1-10 P. M., for Bankipore Pilgrims booking through from Bankipore to Gya may break journey at Poonpoon for 24 hours to bathe.

Every comfort and convenience is guaranteed to Passengers, and Merchants are assured of prompt despatch of their Goods :

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Bankipore, 8th September, 1879.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1880.
At the Villa "Seven Tanks" in aid of Calcutta Charities.

বেংগল আইস কোঃ লিমিটেড।
বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্দারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা জাইতেছে যে ১৭ই অক্টোবর তারিখ হইতে অপর চিৎপুর রোড্ ৬০ নং বাটিতে বরফ বিক্রয় হইবেক যাহার প্রয়োজন হইবে তিনি এ বাটীতে নিম্ন লিখিত সময়ে যাইলে পাইবেন।

সময় নিরূপণ।

সকালে ৬-৩০ মিনিট হইতে ৯-৩০ মিনিট পর্য্যন্ত।
বৈকালে ৩-৩০ মিনিট হইতে ৬-৩০ মিনিট পর্য্যন্ত।

রাত্র যোগে প্রয়োজন হইলে পাওয়া জাইবে।

এই সময় মধ্যে যাহার যত দরকার পাইবেন।

আর ১০ দশ টাকার ন্যূন টিকিট বিক্রয় হইবে না। হোল-সেল দর ৩৩০ পন—১০ টাকা। যাহার প্রয়োজন হইবে তিনি কেলাইব্ ষ্ট্রীট ১০৪ নং বাটীতে যাইলে পাইবেন।

দর /০ এক আনা সের।

H. I. WESTON,
Agent pro tem.

WANTED.

By an Executive Engineer of extensive experience, a situation under a Distt. or Munipl. Comee. or Native Prince.

Address Civil Engr.
Care of Post Master, Ghazeeabad.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Steam Ploughs, Horse Ploughs &c., &c.,&c.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR.

FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.	1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2.	1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
1 ,, ,, ,, S. 3.	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Keys, and Pinions, 8 Extra Iron Culters for heavy land.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes .. .. Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each .. .. Rs. 45

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough, with one Wheel each ... ... Rs. 82

The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe, each... ... Rs. 70

10 per cent. discount of the above prices for cash.

MIRACLE!!!
DR. W. C. ROY'S
SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY
NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS
Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta
Price Rs. 5 per phial
Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.
U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

Drapers, Silk Mercers & Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

NORTHBROOK HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

Mussoorie, Allahabad & Darjeeling.

The largest showrooms, containing the most EXTENSIVE STOCK IN INDIA,

New goods of every description have JUST BEEN RECEIVED,

New Brocaded Silks and Satins
New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
And Brussels Carpets Repps
Damask cloths, Curtains Tapestry Repps
Cornice Fringes
Mirrors in chaste
Gilded Frames
etc. etc. etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,
Northbrook House, Calcutta.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.
Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.
Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.
Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, *duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive* fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.
Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

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SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Re. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
" " 1½ " .. ... Rs. 14 "
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 "

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

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PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
Surgeon Dentists.
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Single, or specimen copies, forwarded anywhere, free of postage, on receipt of its price Re. 1, which may be sent in postage stamps to the Manager, "Calcutta Magazine."
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DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts. Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, Packing As. 8

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepaul after ordering for one large bottle of Darlington's Pain-Curer, expressed his approbation and ordered for a dozen large bottles of the same.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have sigually failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

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DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

From and after the 11th October 1879, Ice will be sold at both Depot and Factory at six pie per pound. Purchasers of Tickets from this office get an advantage equal to three per cent. on the amount purchased, thus for Rs. 10 they get tickets to extent of 330lb.

By order
H. I. WESTON,
Manager pro tem.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.

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LIFE OF DAVID HARE, 1 Re. & 8 As.
Spiritual Stray Leaves, one rupee.
BY PEARY CHAND MITTRA.
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By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
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Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

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